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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 30, 1919

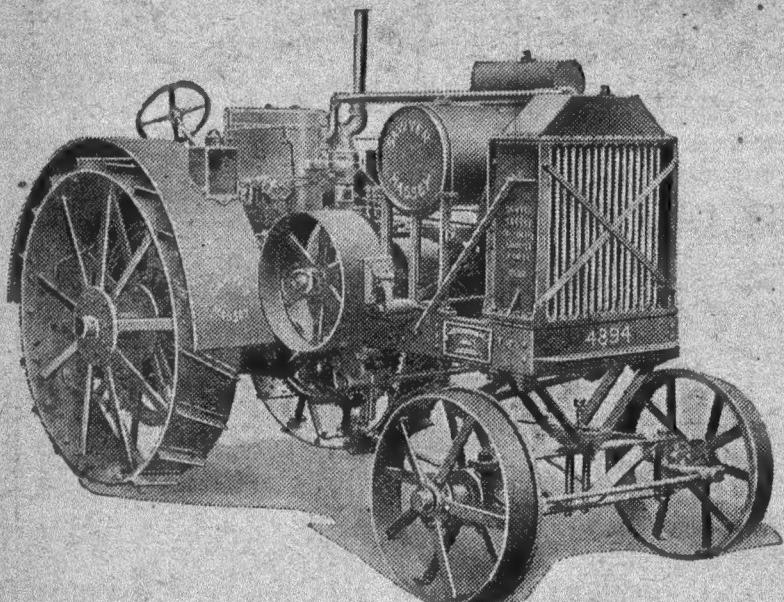
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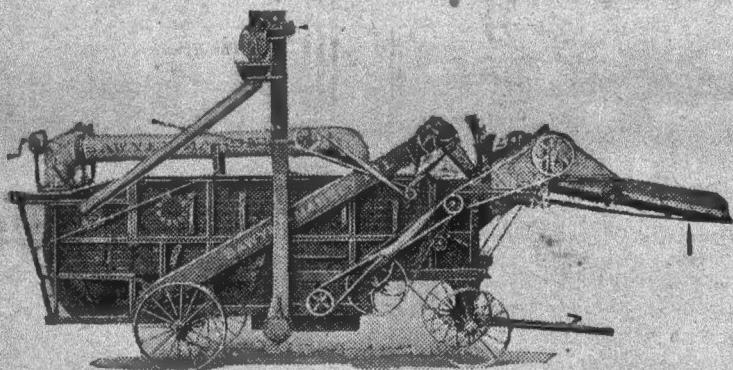


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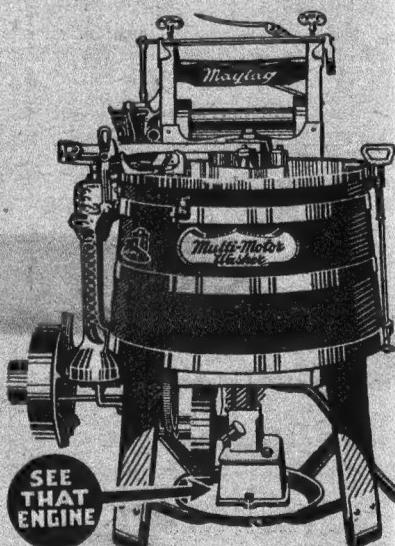
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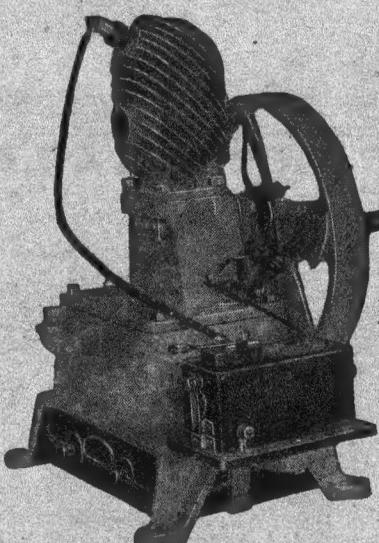
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WAED, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCULLUM.
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U.F.A. Political Convention

Delegates from Twelve Constituencies Organize Provincial Association

DURING the month of June political conventions were held in every federal constituency in the Province of Alberta, under the authority granted by resolution of the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, in Edmonton, last January. In each constituency the machinery was created for the nomination and election of a candidate when a general election is called. Last week, in Calgary, Thursday and Friday, a convention was held consisting of the executive officers of the twelve constituency organizations and a political provincial organization was completed.

There were 78 delegates at the convention gathered together from every section of the province, even as far north as the Grand Prairie district. The privileges of the convention were extended to the executive officers of the U.F.A., and to Thos. Sales, of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and G. F. Chipman and J. M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide.

The meeting was called to order on Thursday morning, and O. L. McPherson, of Vulcan, was elected chairman, and H. Higginbotham, secretary of the U.F.A., secretary. The two committees were appointed, one to consider resolutions and the other to draft a constitution, and the convention got down to business. It was decided to pool the railway fares on the same basis as has always been done in the U.F.A. annual conventions, and the pool was worked out very satisfactorily.

With practically no discussion it was unanimously decided to adopt the Farmers' Platform as the political platform of the organization for political action in the province. This ensures that all of the candidates placed in the field at the next election by the organized farmers of Alberta will contest the election on the same platform as has been adopted in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

There was some discussion upon the question of admitting the press representatives to take reports of the con-

vention proceedings. Finally it was decided to admit the press, and at the conclusion of the convention a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the press for the satisfactory and accurate reports of the proceedings which were published in the Calgary papers. The press was only excluded during the last two hours of the convention, when detailed matters of the organization were under discussion.

After discussion it was decided to call the provincial organization the U.F.A. Political Association, the association to consist of the officers and directors of the constituency associations of the province.

Election of Officers

The board of directors of the association consists of the president and one member nominated by each district executive, making a board of thirteen members. The president is elected from the body of the convention, and the four members of the board receiving the highest number of votes constitute, with the president, the executive board. It was decided that the annual convention of the association should be held in the month of July, at the time and place fixed by the board of directors. The full text of the constitution adopted will be published in The Guide in a later issue.

When the election of the president was taken up, there were three names on the ballot paper, O. L. McPherson, of Vulcan; W. D. Spence, of Calgary; and L. W. Gatez, of Red Deer. Other candidates for the presidency, who withdrew, were H. Greenfield, F. H. Herbert, and Donald Cameron. When the ballot was taken Mr. McPherson was declared elected as president for the ensuing year. The following members were elected to the executive: A. Muir, Provost; W. D. Spence, Calgary; Mrs. G. F. Root, Wetaskiwin; and Donald Cameron, of Elmo. The other directors elected to the board were: H. W. Leonard, of Vulcan; Harry Bell, of Namao; George S. Ferris, of Nanton; S. S. Sunham, of Lethbridge; John Macdonald, of Longhead; H. C. McDaniels, of Whitla; F.

Mutual Harvest Help

In most parts of Manitoba crop conditions are reported good, while heavy losses are reported from sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result will be a demand for a great deal of harvest help in Manitoba, while there will be a number of farmers in the drought-stricken area who will be seeking employment. In order to assist in bringing them together The Guide will publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers requiring harvest help and stating wages, and will also publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers in the drought-stricken areas who are looking for employment during harvest. Parties in each case should make their statement as brief as possible and give their correct post-office address, as well as their nearest railway station and the name of the railway. Address all communications on this subject to "Harvest Help," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Chas. R. Wright, Manson, Man., wants a man at once for harvest and threshing. Will pay highest wages to first-class man.

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S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. Married, ten years' experience on own farm in Saskatchewan, wants work from Aug. 20 to Sept. 20 for self.

EVENTS TO REMEMBER

Irrigation Convention, Medicine Hat, August 4, 5 and 6.

Annual Course for Rural Ministers, Manitoba Agricultural College, July 28 to August 8.

Saskatchewan Heneferd Breeders' Association Meeting, Regina, July 31.

Class A Fairs

Regina, Sask. July 28 to Aug. 2

Class B Fairs

Prince Albert, Sask. July 29 to Aug. 1
Yorkton, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 8
Swift Current, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 7
Weyburn, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 7
Dauphin, Man. Aug. 6 to Aug. 8

Seed Fairs

International Dry Farm Products Exposition, Kansas City, Sept. 24 to Oct. 4
National Soil Products Exposition, Winnipeg, Feb. 24 to Feb. 28, 1920

addresses were of an inspiring nature and pertaining to the future improvement in political standards throughout Canada which must follow the democratization of political methods.

Co-operation With District Directors

There was a great deal of general discussion over the constitution, and practically one full day was taken up in the preparation of this document, in order to make it fit properly the needs of the conditions prevailing in the province.

Brief addresses were delivered, at the request of the convention, by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta; Thos. Sales, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and G. F. Chipman and J. M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide. All of the

convention fixed the payment of directors, when engaged in the work of the association, at \$6.00 per day and transportation expenses. A number of resolutions of a general nature were brought before the convention and action was taken along the following lines:

The recent amendment to the Immigration act, whereby citizens of Canada can be deported without fair trial, was condemned. The convention declared its opposition to any alteration in the terms upon which the Victory bonds were issued. The action of the Senate on the Prohibition bill was condemned and the same decision was arrived at regarding the unsatisfactory mail service out of Calgary at the present time.

The convention was brought to a close at 7.30 on Friday evening and the board of directors were in session until the small hours of the next morning, as many of them were anxious to return to their homes before Sunday. Archie Muir, of Provost, was elected vice-president of the association. Matters of publicity and finance and organization occupied the balance of the time of the board meeting. It was decided to take aggressive action and to complete the organization work already begun so that the association will be in a position to give a good account of itself and for the organized farmers of the province when a general election is called.

He Laughs Best

A very fat lady got on the train at Cedarton, and as she was taking the seat in front of two young men, the would-be funny man said, "Look at that fat woman in front of us, she's been eating yeast." And this joke they both enjoyed hugely.

At the next station the joker got off, but as he was passing the fat lady she stopped him and said, "Young man, if you had eaten more yeast you would have had better raising and been better bred." And this joke the other passengers are still repeating.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 30, 1919

A Lost Leader

The disappearance of R. C. Henders from the presidency of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association puts an end to a situation which could not have been allowed to continue longer without prejudice to the movement of the organized farmers. In the division in the House on June 18, at the close of the debate on the budget, Mr. Henders voted against the McMaster amendment to the motion of the Minister of Finance that the House go into supply. The McMaster amendment was as follows:—

That all the words after the word "that" be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof:—

The proposals of the Finance Minister are unsatisfactory. They offer no curb against extravagance. They utterly fail to take any adequate steps to relieve the present high cost of living. They give no definite promise of tariff revision downwards.

That to relieve the present situation, the tariff should be so framed as to free the food of the people and the machinery used in the development of the natural resources of Canada, together with the raw material entering into the manufacture thereof;

To take off or substantially reduce, as speedily as may be expedient and just to all interested, the duties upon all other necessities of life;

* Also, the reciprocal offer of trade with the United States should be accepted, and a general downwards revision of the tariff undertaken forthwith in conformity with the principle herein enunciated.

On June 19, the day after his vote on the McMaster amendment, Mr. Henders voted against Mr. Maharg's motion that the duty on ploughs should be brought down to the same figure, namely 15 per cent., as the duty on harvesters, drills, horse rakes and cultivators.

It is not easy to make out how Mr. Henders when he thus placed himself on record in Parliament can have failed to understand that he was thereby destroying his right and title to be regarded any longer as a spokesman of the organized farmers. Such an ending to his record of long years of identification with the movement of the organized farmers is sad to contemplate. The movement is now going forward to political action, with the Farmers' Platform as its confession of faith, its declaration of independence, its avowal of convictions and its bill of rights. It is saddening, indeed, to know that a man who has so long held the confidence of the organized grain growers, entered deliberately upon the course in Parliament by which he has forfeited his place in the organization. It is with sorrow that The Guide has to record that lost leadership.

The resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its meeting held in Brandon, on Wednesday last, July 23, says all there is to be said at this time:—

We, the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while deeply regretting the circumstances which have necessitated the resignation of our President, R. C. Henders, and while we fully appreciate the long years of faithful service as rendered our organization, yet after careful consideration we cannot in any degree accept his attitude on the tariff in the recent budget debate and vote.

We therefore repudiate his stand, accept his resignation, and reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Platform.

The document of resignation signed by Mr. Henders is as follows:—

This certifies that I, R. C. Henders, do hereby and now, tender my resignation as President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, believing that my position has been misunderstood and my motives entirely mis-

judged. I therefore feel that my presidency of the association ought to terminate.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. HENDERS.

Dated at Brandon, this 23rd day of July, 1919.

Every endeavor has been made by the spokesmen of the protectionist system and by their propagandists, who use printers' ink in the service of that system of special privilege and of organized injustice to agriculture, to represent the stand taken by Mr. Henders as proof that the Grain Growers are divided in regard to that system, and that the voice and the vote of Mr. Henders in Parliament are to be set against the voices and votes of the men who truly represent in Parliament the organized farmers.

Now that Mr. Henders has ceased to be the head of the Manitoba Grain Growers, his record at Ottawa is valueless to the upholders of the protectionist system. They can no longer make any use of it in their efforts to misrepresent the organized farmers.

A Doubly Notable Occasion

Notable as was the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at Brandon last Wednesday, by reason of the action taken in regard to Mr. Henders, it was made doubly notable by the presence of an honored pioneer of the Grain Growers' movement, J. W. Scallion, the Honorary President of the Association.

Recognizing the gravity of the occasion, Mr. Scallion, whose name will ever hold a place of high honor in the record of the organized farmers' movement, came out of his retirement for the first time in several years, to speak once more with no uncertain sound on behalf of the principles of the movement. Those present were deeply impressed by the earnestness and power of his words. He set forth the essential facts of the situation, and made it plain that there could be no weakening or slackening on the fundamental question of the tariff.

Mr. Henders spoke after Mr. Scallion. He urged the well-worn arguments that the war was not over when the vote was taken, that in this time of unrest it was his duty to stand by the Union Government, that a very considerable reduction had been made in the tariff, and that the Tariff Commission to be appointed by the Government would set things right. He said that the duty of the Grain Growers was to organize and to prepare a case against the tariff for presentation to the Tariff Commission. With great emphasis he declared that no personal considerations had guided him in the course he had taken in Parliament.

The members of the Board, both the older men who had served years with the late President, and the younger men who are comparatively new to the work, were solidly united in holding that to take any other action in regard to Mr. Henders than the action that was taken would do serious injury to the progressive movement. In vigorous addresses they all gave expression to that conviction; and they backed their speeches up with their united votes on the resolution repudiating the stand taken by Mr. Henders in Parliament, accepting his resignation, and re-affirming their adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Platform.

The Farmers and the Tariff

Mr. Henders told the Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers in Brandon last Wednesday that the Grain Growers should prepare a statement of their arguments against the tariff for presentation to the

Tariff Commission which the Government at Ottawa proposes to send rambling about the country next year. Mr. Henders appears to regard with childlike confidence that old expedient of protectionist governments when they want to shuffle, evade and dodge.

The Tariff Commission, when it has finished its ramblings, will not bring back to Ottawa any information which is not already in possession of the Ministers there. As for the presentation of the farmers' indictment against the tariff, surely Mr. Henders is not unaware that it has been amply prepared during recent decades, and that the righting of the wrongs which the farmers suffer through the tariff is long overdue.

Not that the organized farmers, in setting forth their declaration of principles in the Farmers' Platform, are formulating the self-interested desires of any one class of the Canadian people. The proposals in the Farmers' Platform are in the interests of all classes, without discrimination for or against any class. They are a comprehensive outline of national policy.

The Duties On Ploughs

It is the purpose of The Guide to reprint so far as space will permit, from the speeches made in Parliament by the men elected as representatives of the West, representative extracts setting forth their stand in regard to fiscal policy. In this issue are given extracts at length from the speech made by John A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and M.P. for the constituency of Maple Creek, on the closing day of the debate on the budget. That speech stands on record as a clear, straightforward declaration of the principles of economic justice on which the Farmers' Platform is founded.

On the day following the delivery of that speech Mr. Maharg moved, when the House went into committee of the whole, an amendment to the tariff to make the duty on ploughs and parts of ploughs uniform with the duty on cultivators, harrows and the like—in other words, to reduce the duty on ploughs from 17½ per cent. to 15 per cent. The vote on this amendment of Mr. Maharg's resulted in 58 nays and 40 yeas. Mr. Henders voted against the amendment.

In the discussion of that amendment Mr. Maharg set forth cogent and unanswerable reasons why the Government should accept his entirely reasonable proposal. Strange that the Government could see its way to reducing the 20 per cent. duties on harrows, drills, horse rakes and cultivators to 15 per cent., which was the rate provided for in the Reciprocity agreement of 1911, but when it came to ploughs and parts of ploughs, the Government only went half way and stuck at 17½ per cent., thus departing from the Reciprocity schedule which reduced the duty on ploughs, too, to 15 per cent.

It is noteworthy, by the way, that the farmers of Canada paid duty last year on \$2,550,350 worth of ploughs, as compared with only \$127,061 worth of cultivators, \$502,585 worth of drills, \$393,971 worth of harrows and an inconsiderable number of horse rakes. The Government left the duty higher on the article which the customs returns show that the farmers need most, and which they make greater expenditures for; and granted lower duties on the implements of which the farmers' purchases amount to a very much less aggregate. It was pointed out in the discussion that for every dollar spent on imported harrows, drills and cultivators the farmers spent two and a half dol-

lars on ploughs; and further than unless the farmer first buys a plough, he will have no need for a harrow, or a drill, or a cultivator.

It was urged that if the Government really desired to assist the new settlers it would bring the plough duties down to the lowest possible level. But it was not the new settlers, nor any others of the Canadians engaged in the basic industry of Canada, whom the Government was keen on assisting when the duties on ploughs were fixed up, in the framing of the tariff schedules.

To Market This Year's Wheat

Each day that passes increases the urgency of the need that the Dominion Government, in the interests of Canada as a whole, should take action to create an organization for the marketing of this year's wheat crop under government control. Canada's economic welfare is involved in this necessity.

It is a matter of vital national importance to the Dominion that the best possible returns be secured for this crop. As The Guide pointed out last week private traders can have neither the financial backing nor the opportunities to secure shipping tonnage nor the overseas marketing connections to make possible the disposal of wheat to the best advantage.

Unless, as the Canadian Council of Agriculture has urged, a body similar to the United States Grain Corporation, with like powers and functions, and with adequate financial accommodation, is created by the Government at Ottawa, there is the gravest ground for apprehension that there will not be a stable and continuous market.

Indeed, it is within the mark to say that unless the Dominion Government takes such action without delay there is a prospect of congestion and absolute paralysis of Canadian markets, even to the extent that there may be no market at all when the heavy crop movement is under way. The Government should take action immediately.

Public Ownership

Printer's ink is being used lavishly for the propagation of the idea that the people can never secure efficiency in the management of publicly owned and operated public utilities. Very evidently there is an immense amount of money behind that propaganda. It is carried on without consideration of expense all over this continent, especially in regard to public ownership and operation of railways. In this country, as in the United States, there are powerful interests which are deeply concerned in having the belief implanted in the public mind that for efficient management of railways it is hopeless to look to anything else than private ownership.

In the carrying on of this propaganda in the newspapers in this country whose columns are at the service of the interests concerned in opposing public ownership, it is made to appear that the system of public control and operation of all the railways in the United States which was established when the United States entered the war has turned out badly. A one-sided use is made of the figures; and nothing is said at all of the all-important fact that there has been no test of public ownership of railways in the United States, but only of public control and operation. The ownership of the railways was not assumed by the government at Washington.

An official statement from Washington shows that the annual saving effected through unification of terminals, stations, etc., and in the cutting out of unnecessary duplications of service has amounted to \$117,358,435, and that this is only a mere fraction of the economies which public ownership would make possible, especially in the lower

interest rates and in the elimination in twenty-five or thirty years of the entire burden of interest on capital account, a saving which would amount to some \$1,029,000,000 a year.

All that side of the subject, of course, is carefully ignored in the propaganda which is being carried on in this country against public ownership of railways. And equally ignored, of course, is the fact made plain in The Guide of last week that a nation's means of communication are a function of sovereignty and railway rates a national tax (and one of the heaviest), the levying of which should not be done by a private company, but by the state.

Protectionist Logic

Under the headline, "A Tariff Necessary To Offset Our Climate," there is printed in Industrial Canada, the monthly organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, an article by F. W. Harding, who argues that "we cannot for natural reasons, compete with a country whose climate is less rigorous than ours," and that, therefore, Canada must maintain its existing tariff.

This is an admirable specimen of the sort of logic that is used in support of the system of allowing a few of the citizens of a country, for their private benefit and advantage, to levy taxation upon the mass of the people. Mr. Harding does not explain how it is that a northern country like Great Britain, without a "protective" tariff, has not been excelled in industrial development by coun-

tries "whose climate is less rigorous," such as Morocco.

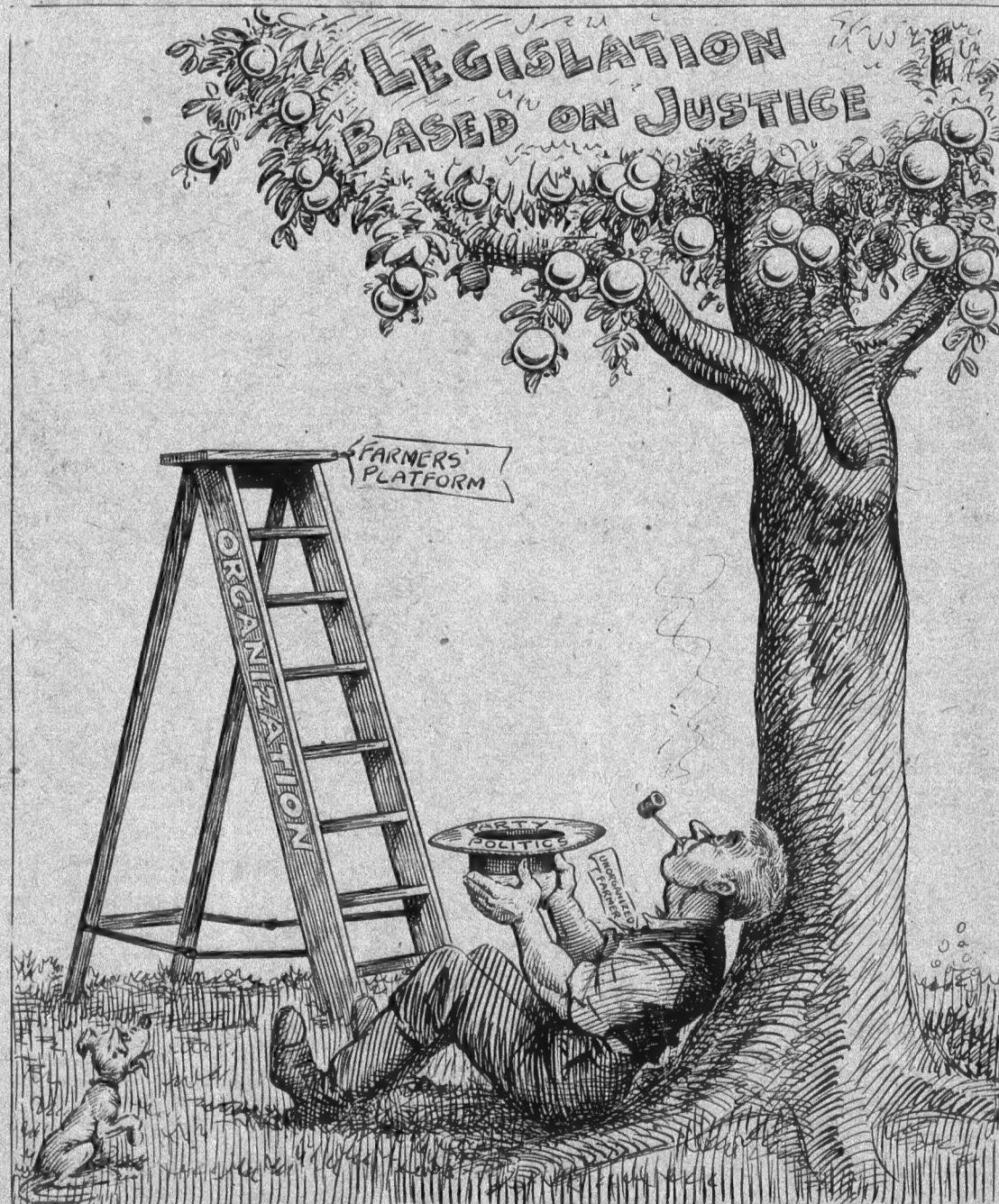
But, of course, protectionist arguers should not be expected to explain their arguments. Their logic will not stand explanation—or examination.

An Objective Worth Working For Says the Ottawa Citizen:

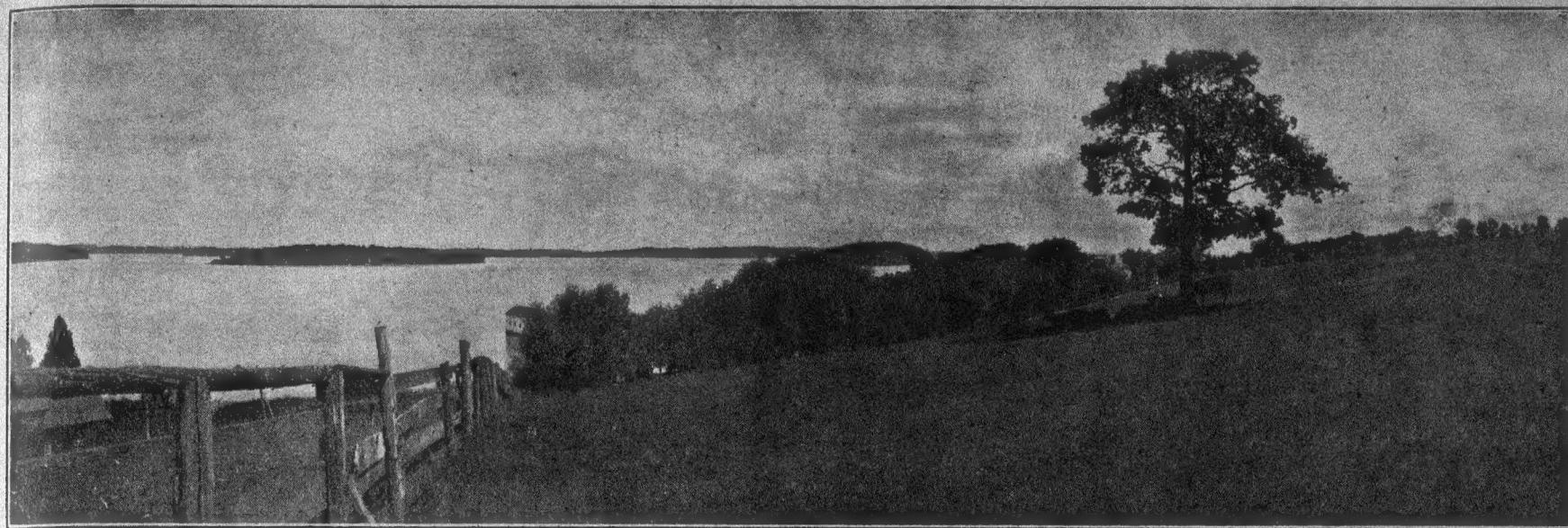
The vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Roderick McKenzie, is perhaps optimistic in predicting that there is likely to be eighty farmer-members in the next House of Commons. There would seem to be no good reason against the organized farmers working to achieve it, however; there are doubtless more than eighty lawyer-members in the present House, and Canada is primarily an agricultural country.

It will be in the interests of all the people of Canada, not of the farmers alone, when Parliament has in it a sufficient body of representatives of the principles of the organized farmers. The Farmers' Platform is a declaration of national policy, as much in the interests of city dwellers as of farmers.

"We must have revenue, and I believe the easiest way to get the bulk of the revenue is through the tariff," said Thomas Findley, President of the Massey-Harris Company, in a speech at Gooderich, Ont., last week. Easiest because the tariff duty (which on its way from the first payer at the customs house to the last payer grows like a rolling snowball) is merged indistinguishably in the price paid. The ultimate purchaser does not realize how much it is costing him.



Organization Is The Only Way To Get Results



A Typical Landscape in the Small Lakes District of Eastern Ontario, North of Peterborough

British Income Taxation

The System Explained in Detail---Farmers are Taxed on Rental Value---By John W. Ward.

THE income tax has been an important factor in the raising of the revenues of Great Britain since the year 1842. When England was at war with France in 1798, Pitt imposed a tax of two shillings in the pound on property and employments, but in 1816, after peace had been restored the tax ceased until re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel, 26 years later at sevenpence in the pound. Prior to 1853, the income tax applied only to Great Britain, but in that year Gladstone extended it to Ireland. The rate of the tax has been varied almost every year, depending upon the needs of the exchequer. During the Crimean war, from 1854 to 1856, it reached 1s. 4d., the highest point between 1842 and 1914, while in 1874 it fell to its lowest point, twopence in the pound. At the preceding general election, Gladstone had proposed to abolish the income tax, and was defeated. Exemption from tax has always been allowed to small incomes, the exemption varying from £60 in Pitt's day to £160 between 1894 and 1915. In 1907, a distinction was first made between earned and unearned incomes, the rate for the former being fixed at ninepence in the pound, and for the latter at one shilling. There was also a scale of abatements, which reduced the amount payable on incomes up to £700.

Lloyd George's Budget

Lloyd George carried the principle of graduation much further by his famous budget of 1909, which, after being rejected by the House of Lords, became law in April, 1910. Under the scale then introduced, unearned incomes paid a tax of 1s. 2d. in the pound, while, if the total income did not exceed £3,000, the earned portion paid only ninepence in the pound up to £2,000, and one shilling in the pound between £2,000 and £3,000. A shilling in the pound, of course, is five per cent. In addition to the ordinary tax of 1s. 2d., Lloyd George, at the same time, imposed a super-tax of sixpence in the pound (two-and-a-half per cent.) on the amount by which incomes exceeded £3,000 a year. A special abatement (that is reduction in the amount on which tax has to be paid) of £10 for each child under the age of 16 years was allowed on incomes under £500.

What the Present Rates Are

The standard rate of income tax for the year, ending on April 5, 1919, was six shillings in the pound (30 per cent.), and this rate is payable, without modification, by every individual with an income (including wife's income) exceeding £2,500. On smaller incomes, the rates are:

	On Earned	On Unearned	
Exceeding	But not Exceeding	Portion in the £	Portion in the £
£ 130	£ 500	2s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
500	1,000	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
1,000	1,500	3s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
1,500	2,000	4s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
2,000	2,500	5s. 3d.	6s. 0d.

This gives a carefully-graduated rate of tax, varying from 2s. 3d. in the pound (11½ per cent.) to six shillings in the pound (30 per cent.), but the graduation is greater than this because of the exemption and abatement allowed on incomes which do not exceed £700, as follows:

Exceeding	Net Exceeding	Abatement
£130	400	120
400	600	100
600	700	70

Applying these two tables it will be seen that a person with an income of £250 is entitled to an abatement of £120, leaving a taxable amount of £130. If this was wholly earned it would be charged at 2s. 3d. in the pound, which is £14 12s. 6d., equal to 5.85 per cent. on the total income of £250. If the £250 is wholly unearned the rate is three shillings in the pound, amounting to £19 10s., which is 7.80 per cent. of the total income. Where the income is partly earned, and partly unearned, the abatement must be allowed as far as possible on the earned portion, so, that supposing the £250 to be half earned and half unearned, the £130 would be charged as £5 earned at 2s. 3d., 11s. 3d., and £125 unearned at three shillings, £18 15s., making £19 6s. 3d., which is 7.725 per cent. of the total income.

Relief for Wife and Children

Some examples of the amounts of income tax payable by persons of different incomes in the United Kingdom are given in tables 1, 2, and 3. In these tables, however, no allowance has been made for deductions which may be claimed on account of payments made for premiums on life insurance or annuities, or for relief which is given on account of a wife and children. Persons with an income not exceeding £800 are entitled to relief from tax upon £25 for each child under the age of 16 years, and where the income is between £800 and £1,000 they are entitled to relief to the extent of £25 for each child under 16 years of age in excess of two. Likewise, a man whose income does not exceed £800 is entitled to relief from tax upon £25 if he has a wife living with him, or in the case of a widower, the same relief can be claimed on account of any female relative of himself or his wife who resides with him for the purpose of having the care of his children. Subject to certain regulations, relief from income tax is also granted on that part of the income of any individual which is paid as premiums for life insurance, or the purchase of a deferred annuity, but in no case must this relief extend to more than one-sixth of the chargeable income.

In addition to the income tax

charged as above described, there is a further tax on all incomes above £2,500, known as the super-tax. The rate of the super-tax is fixed by parliament each year, and for the year 1918-19 was as follows:

In respect of the first £2,000.....	nil
In respect of the excess over £2,000.....	
For every pound of the first £500.....	1s. 0d.
For every pound of the next £500.....	1s. 6d.
For every pound of the next £1,000.....	2s. 0d.
For every pound of the next £1,000.....	2s. 6d.
For every pound of the next £1,000.....	3s. 0d.
For every pound of the next £2,000.....	3s. 6d.
For every pound of the next £2,000.....	4s. 0d.
For every pound of the remainder.....	4s. 6d.

Every person who is liable for super-tax is required to pay income tax on the whole of his income, whether earned or unearned, or unearned at the full rate, so that for the year just ended those with very large incomes have been required to pay 10s. 6d. in the pound (52½ per cent.) on all their income in excess of £10,000, and at various rates, ranging from six shillings in the pound (30 per cent.) to ten shillings in the pound (50 per cent.) on the first £10,000. For the year, 1916-17, the last for which the figures are available, 95 persons in the United Kingdom returned an income of over £100,000 a year.

The amounts of income tax and super-tax paid by the wealthy classes are shown in Table 4.

Yield of the Tax

If any reader examines the figures given in this article for the purpose of calculating what the tax upon his own income would be on the same scale of charges, he must remember that the present rates of income tax are abnormally high on account of the war. In pre-war days a shilling in the pound (five per cent.) was considered a fairly high rate, although with an abatement of £150 on small incomes, it was a very light tax compared with the present scale. In 1907-8, when the rate was ninepence in the pound on earned income, and one shilling on unearned, the income tax produced £32,380,000 out of a total revenue from taxation of £130,320,000. In 1918-19 the income tax and super tax alone produced more than double the total tax revenue of 1907-8, yielding £290,000,000.

Administration and Collection

The administration of the Income Tax Act is in the hands of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, three in number, who are permanent members of the civil service. Acting under the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, are the General Commissioners for the different divisions of the country. From three to seven general commissioners, who are appointed by the local Land Tax Commissioners from among

their own number, act in each area. The General Commissioners for any division may, if they think necessary, appoint additional commissioners to act with them. Beside these bodies, there are the special commissioners, consisting of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with such other persons as the treasury may from time to time appoint. At the present time there are eight special commissioners so appointed, who receive salaries ranging from £1,200 to £1,500 a year.

of the excess.....	1s. 0d.
of the excess.....	1s. 6d.
of the excess.....	2s. 0d.
of the excess.....	2s. 6d.
of the excess.....	3s. 0d.
of the excess.....	3s. 6d.
of the excess.....	4s. 0d.
of the excess.....	4s. 6d.

Every person who is liable for super-tax is required to pay income tax on the whole of his income, whether earned or unearned, or unearned at the full rate, so that for the year just ended those with very large incomes have been required to pay 10s. 6d. in the pound (52½ per cent.) on all their income in excess of £10,000, and at various rates, ranging from six shillings in the pound (30 per cent.) to ten shillings in the pound (50 per cent.) on the first £10,000. For the year, 1916-17, the last for which the figures are available, 95 persons in the United Kingdom returned an income of over £100,000 a year.

The Income Tax Schedules

For convenience of assessment and collection, incomes from different sources are classified under five schedules, A, B, C, D, and E. Tax under Schedule A is charged in respect of the ownership of land, houses, and, tax under Schedule B is charged in respect of the profits from the occupation of assessable value under this schedule being defined as twice the annual value. Under Schedule C tax is charged in respect of all profits arising from British, Indian, Colonial and foreign government securities. Tax under Schedule D is charged in respect of the annual profits or gains from any trade, profession, or business, and all other income not charged under other schedules and not specially exempted from tax. Residents of the United Kingdom are required to pay tax under this schedule on income from property outside the United Kingdom, and persons not resident in the United Kingdom on profits from property in the United Kingdom, and from any trade, profession, or em-
Continued on Page 28.
ade



Beehives on Charles Stewart's Place, South of Gladstone, Man.

Bee-keeping is Coming Rapidly Into Favor in Many Districts.

John A. Maharg on the Budget

In His Place in Parliament the President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Makes a Clear-cut Declaration of Fiscal Policy

THE Guide proposes to reprint from the official Hansard report of the debates in the house of commons, at Ottawa, representative extracts from the speeches in the debate on the budget by members of the house in whose utterances the organized farmers are specially interested. Space will not permit of the speeches being reprinted in full; care will be taken in making the extracts from the speeches to have them thoroughly representative of the whole tenor of the speeches in their declaration on fiscal policy and on the principles of equal rights for all and special privilege to none, which underlie the planks of the Farmers' Platform.

A summary of Mr. Crerar's speech on the budget has been printed in The Guide. Herewith are given representative extracts from the speech of Mr. Maharg, which was delivered on June 18. Mr. Maharg said:

The Returned Soldiers

"One feature that has been dwelt upon a little too much by both sides is the attempt that has been made from both sides of this house to make it appear that honorable members were all so desirous of doing everything possible for the returned soldier. That desire, coming from certain quarters of this house does not sound very good, and I imagine I hear some of the returned boys using language something like this, probably with the addition of very strong superlatives: What can! What hypocrisy! I can imagine hearing the returned soldier saying:

"Why do they not really do something for the returned soldier if they are all so anxious about him? Immediately, however, you suggest some things that could be done, they all hold up their hands and say: It is entirely out of the question; it cannot be done; it is too complicated. Such excuses as these have been offered repeatedly. One thing this government could have done—and I think this entire house would have supported them had they seen fit to do it—was to make it possible for the returned soldier to get the complete outfit of clothing which each of them has to procure when he comes back, without paying into the treasury a duty of from 20 to 47½ per cent. on the same. That may not seem much, but if you look into it for a moment or two, you will see that it amounts to large proportions.

"Some 400,000 soldiers have returned or will be returning to Canada, and each one of them has to buy a complete outfit of clothing immediately he comes into civilian life. I know from personal experience that the average cost of each outfit is considerably over \$100, so that these returned men will have paid in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 to purchase clothes to get back into civilian occupation again. That does not include working clothes at all; that is just for the clothes they require before they can go into their own homes and step out

as the public as civilians. There

is a duty of from 20 to 47½ per cent. on the articles they have to buy. . . . If you figure it out you will find that these returned men will have paid about \$15,000,000 duty in the rehabilitation of themselves as regards civilian clothes. . . .

Direct Taxation

"With regard to the budget, I am in accord with some parts of it, particularly the advanced step that has been taken in the matter of direct taxation by way of income tax, and the maintenance of the excess war profits tax. The increase in the income tax is, no doubt, very satisfactory, and my only criticism of it is that it should have gone further.

"Possibly it is the intention of the minister of finance to make income taxation higher at another session, and I can assure him that if he does he will have the hearty support of the western representatives, or at least such of them as represent agricultural constituencies.

"With regard to the excess war profits tax there is one feature that is very, very unsatisfactory, and one which I do not think has been mentioned so far in this debate. I refer to permitting companies that have paid the war tax in any one year to charge the amount they have so paid against their profits the next year before the war tax of that year is applied.

"Take an example. A company pays \$100,000 in war tax, we will say, for the year 1917. Now that company is permitted to charge that \$100,000 as a working expense against the year 1918. It is quite possible that that company may have over \$100,000 clear profits for 1918, and yet not be called upon to pay a single cent of war tax. I do not know what the object of this provision was. If it was an oversight, it has not been rectified yet.

"I know concerns which have paid \$300,000 to \$400,000 in excess war profits taxation and were permitted to charge that amount next year against their operating expenses, the result being that although they had immense profits their war tax for the next year amounted to practically nothing. I think this should be remedied. The taxation paid in any one year cannot fairly be regarded as a legitimate charge against the operating expenses of the next year.

The Tariff Increased

"There are other features of the budget that are commendable so far as they go, but taking the budget as a whole, we find that instead of the tariff being decreased there has been an increase all round. The minister of finance tells us that there will be \$17,000,000 less

in amount collected this year on account of reductions made, providing our imports are on the same basis as last year. But he did not tell us that there would be an additional \$28,000,000 to counteract this by increases made; so that instead of there being a reduction in the tariff all round there is a considerable increase. I think the ex-minister of agriculture (Mr. Crerar) put it quite fairly when he said that this budget can be considered a protectionist budget without any exaggeration.

"Another feature of the budget which has been referred is the reduction of railway rates to put the Canadian and the American manufacturer on the same footing, so far as freight rates are concerned. That is all very well, but it does not help one particle those who are purchasing implements. It means that there has been practically no reduction whatever by way of the tariff on the total profits of the manufacturers, for what they lose on the tariff they will practically make up in reduced freight rates and rebates on raw material. As the government is so anxious to put the Canadian manufacturer of implements on the same basis as the American manufacturer, I wonder why they could not see their way clear to put the Canadian user of these implements on the same footing as the American user. . . .

"Another feature of the budget to which I might refer is the fact that it does not in any way deal adequately with the necessities of life. Now, I know that some will say that the seven-and-a-half per cent. super-war tax was removed on foodstuffs. We grant that, but that cannot in any way be considered as dealing with the tariff. It never has been spoken of as a tariff at all. But now all that remains of this tax in so far as the tariff is concerned becomes a part of the regular tariff, and we are informed that it will remain as a tariff until the revision takes place, whenever that may be.

The Organized Farmers

"Now, Mr. Speaker, we are expected to confine ourselves as closely as we can within a certain limit of time, and as the hon. member who preceded me dealt very fully with the different aspects of the tariff and the methods of raising revenue, I shall pass that consideration over for the present. But there is another feature that I am compelled to touch upon, and that is the seemingly intense desire of certain supporters of the government to discredit the agriculturists of Western Canada. I am sorry that a matter of this kind is brought up so frequently, but just so long as it comes up in this house, I, as a representative of agriculture, am going to refute to the best of my ability

any erroneous statements that may be made.

"This matter has been dealt with by several hon. members, and I think the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Edwards), who, I believe, is in his place tonight, was about the first to introduce it. Personally, I do not think the subject should be discussed here to the extent that it is, but it is not my fault, and I am bound to defend our position. The hon. member begins by attacking the ex-minister of agriculture and myself as being at the head of large corporations in Western Canada. He did not properly name them, but his intentions were quite plain. He associated me with one institution in Saskatchewan, and for his benefit and the benefit of other hon. members, I may say that the name of that institution is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. . . .

"Now we will proceed to examine a little more closely these statements of the hon. member, and try to ascertain whether or not they are facts. In the first place, Sir, your humble servant is not receiving any such salary as \$3,000 or \$6,000, not that he could not have got it, not by any means, I could have received a nice fat salary if I had left the present company and taken up a similar position in another company that was starting up in active opposition to the farmers' own company.

To Improve Conditions

"But we were not out to make money. We were out to regulate conditions, and we have succeeded fairly well in doing so; and for the benefit of the hon. member for Frontenac I might go further and say that we have employees receiving double the salary I am receiving, and more. So that, so far as I am concerned, it is not a question of money but of giving service to the people. We have succeeded very well in serving the people, and I may take this opportunity to inform the hon. gentleman just why these companies were brought into existence.

"In the West at that time were under the thumb of as big a combine probably as ever existed in this or any other country. It had its roots from one end of the continent to the other, and was known as the great grain combine. The people of Western Canada organized to throw off its influence in the same way as we propose organizing to escape from the grip of some other great corporations which possibly may not have their entire interests in Saskatchewan. . . .

"The hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) as usual had to indulge in his little tirade against the western farmers, or the western grain growers, or whatever he chooses to call them. He also had to talk about the profits they made. He made this proposition: He offered to swap—I think that was the word he used, or a similar expression—profits, with these companies.

"Not knowing what the hon. gentleman's profits were, I am not in a posi-

Continued on Page 28.

Great Holstein Families

*Always Great Producers the Holstein-Friesian Cow
Is Attaining Wonderful Records---By
R. W. E. Burnaby*

IN the use of the words "leading" and "great," as applied to livestock, it is necessary to know the standard on which such words or terms are based. In the case of many branches of the livestock industry, that standard is the animal's own individuality and ability to win in the show ring. If these qualities are inherited from its ancestors—and in many cases emphasis is placed on the question as to where it was bred and if imported—it is generally considered more valuable.

Holstein-Friesian cattle, more commonly known as Holsteins (but more properly speaking, having regard to the origin of the breed, should be known as Friesian) are considered "leading families" or "great" from a somewhat different standard, viz., the ability to produce milk and butter and to transmit through its descendants those producing qualities, having in mind at all times an animal of a certain type, size and constitution and general characteristics, or in other words, the standard is based on type and production. While an animal's ability to win in the show ring is much to be desired, and to be encouraged, having in mind the keeping up of the standard as to type, generally speaking such honors add little if anything to the value of such an animal's offspring. The development of the Holstein in Canada and the United States during the past fifty years has been so great that importations are a thing of the past, in fact Holsteins are now being exported from this continent to many foreign countries, including the land of the origin of the breed, therefore the word "imported" is long since a term of the past, as applied to Holsteins. No emphasis whatever is placed on as to who may have been the breeder, only so far as he may or may not have by official testing developed the relations and offspring of such an animal.

Old Blood Lines of the Breed

In order that my readers may understand why we mention certain families as leading families, I have thought it advisable to go back into what might be considered Holstein history and trace up these families to our present high-record cow.

A prominent authority on Holstein history points out that the breed began about 300 B.C., but I shall be content to take my readers back to the year 1871 when the first Holstein association was formed in America, although the first importation was made in 1857. In the first volume of this herd book, there were 128 animals recorded, including both male and females. Today the combined registration of Canada and the United States numbers approximately

one million. The annual registration of Black-and-Whites, in both Canada and the United States, now surpasses that of all other dairy breeds combined.

Among the early importations in 1869 of note were the cows, Fraulein, Crown Princess and Dowager. Fraulein deserves particular mention on account of her son, Rip Van Winkle, whom she was carrying at time of importation. He sired a number of great producers, including Aegis and Echo, both of whom later held world's records, private records in those days, of course. Perhaps the best of these three cows was Crown Princess; at that time she made a yearly record of over 14,000 pounds of milk, considered a high mark in those

About this time the same importer brought over Billy Boelyn, two of whose daughters, Pledge and Copia, made milk records averaging one hundred pounds in one day. Other cows of note in this same importation were the foundation cow, Empress, who gave 108 lbs. of milk in one day, and Johanna, the foundation cow of the family of that name. This cow was said to be one of the best cows in Holland at the time she was imported. She gave as high as 88 lbs. of milk in one day and has established a family second to none. The early members are characterized by a fine finish, great size and a large flow of rich milk. Her daughters Johanna 4th and Johanna 5th and later Johanna Rue, Johanna Rue



Rag Apple The Great

Sold for \$125,000. Bred on Pine Grove Farm, Elmira, New York

Aaggie, was imported and was the first cow to produce over 18,000 lbs. of milk in a year; her daughter Aaggie 2nd, also imported, gave as a two-year-old 17,740 lbs. of milk, and as a mature cow 20,763 lbs. These were high records in those days. The Aaggie family for some time was largely in the hands of one firm of breeders, and from their herd went all over America. One can scarcely find a pedigree today that does not trace to the Aaggie family, usually combined with the blood of the Netherland and Clothilde families, also made famous by the same breeders. Netherland Queen, the first of the family brought to America, has a yearly milk record of 13,574 lbs. made as a two-year-old, and at four years, 20 lbs. of butter in seven days. The well-known bull, Netherland Prince, was a brother of this cow and nearly all of his daughters proved to be grand producers of both fat and milk. They also held an envied position as prize winners.

Clothilde, imported as a yearling, was the foundation of a family noted for both show and production. At three years of age Clothilde made a yearly record of 15,622 lbs. of milk and at six years 26,021 lbs., thus exceeding all previous records. For five years she averaged over 18,500 lbs. of milk per year and made over 28 lbs. of butter in a week. In 1887 at Madison Square Garden, this cow won in a butter competition open to all breeds, and her daughter, Clothilde 4th, came second. Another daughter, Clothilde 2nd, averaged 19,302 lbs. of milk per year for four years, commencing as a two-year-old, and in one week made 30.5 lbs. of butter. Sixteen early members of the family showed an average test of 4.08 per cent. butter fat.

Star Performers Approach 30,000 Pounds Milk

The importers of Aaggie 2nd already mentioned, are also entitled to credit in connection with other families, such as the Waynes, Sadie Vales, Mutual Friends and Concordias. Queen of Waynes, imported in 1879, gave as high as 75 lbs. of milk in a day and 14,500 lbs. in ten months. A daughter Princess of Wayne, at twelve years of age made the excellent record of 29,002 lbs. of milk in one year, and in twelve years gave birth to eleven healthy calves and produced nearly 200,000 lbs. of milk. A daughter of Sadie Vale, bred to a son of Concordia, produced Sadie Vale Concordia, the first cow to make a 30 lb. seven-day record under official test. Her daughter, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, made 41.06 lbs. butter in seven days, while her daughter again, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th Pietje, made 38.44 lbs. Sadie Vale Concordia 4th is also the dam of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, considered one of the world's greatest living sires.

The importer of Colantha, mentioned above, also brought over Mechthilde, Tirania and Careme, all of these four cows made private records of over 30 lbs. of butter in a week and two of these, Mechthilde and Colantha have bred in with great success. The same breeder also owned the great show cow, Jewel, and many of the Abbekerk family.

Another foundation family of early date were the Shadelands. Shadeland Boon made a private record of almost 32 lbs. of butter in a week, which was the first record ever reported over 30 lbs. Her daughter, Shadeland Boon 2nd, was the first cow to produce 122 lbs. of milk in a day. This family has not been prominent in recent years.

Mercedes was another famous foundation cow imported in 1879. She made

Continued on Page 15.

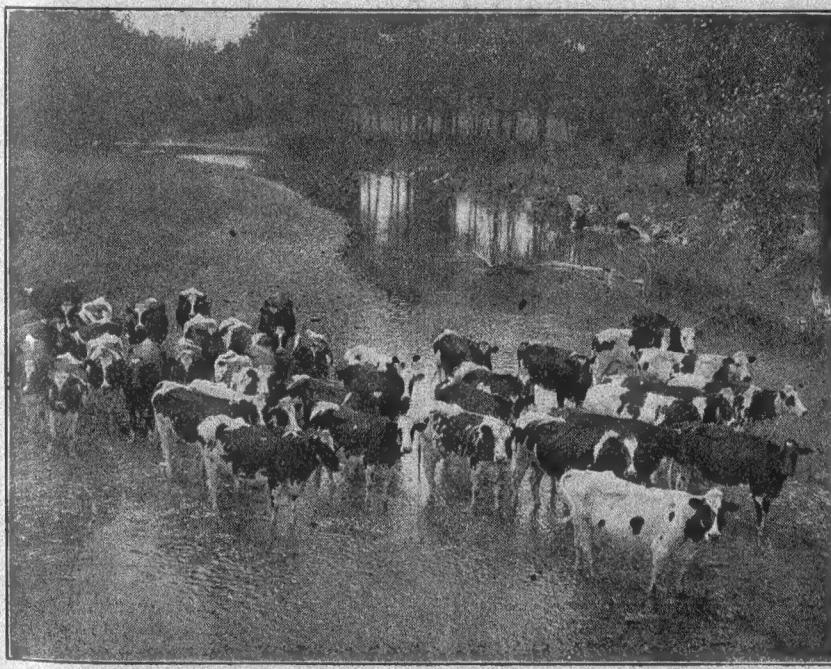


Holstein Calves in the Water on a Farm in the Corn Belt

days. She was the dam of Echo mentioned above, who was the first cow to produce over 23,000 lbs. of milk in a year and whose blood is the highest-prized Holstein blood in the world today.

The Sylvia's and Johanna's

May Echo Sylvia, for some time the world's record cow for milk production from one to one hundred days (a Canadian cow), the dam of Champion Sylvia Johanna, the highest-priced animal in the world, is a direct descendant of this great foundation cow. Her son at six months of age, sold in public auction in Milwaukee for \$106,000.



Holstein Cows in the Pasture Lot

A herd of Holstein matrons present a pleasing picture with their contrasting colors, pure black and white; their marked feminine appearance, and their great size and typical dairy conformation.

Linking Up Families

In 1879 the great foundation cow,

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Meetings by Director Marsh

H. MARSH, director for District No. 4, has been conducting a series of meetings in his territory with gratifying results.

In a brief report of the same, Mr. Marsh writes as follows:

"I have the pleasure of sending you a report of three meetings which I attended. The first, held at Herschel, was a joint meeting of locals surrounding this point, and the reason for holding it was to explain the action of the big convention on the three important resolutions: Increased membership fee; political action; and the sale of debenture stock. About 50 members were present and four locals represented—Glenellen, Engan, Spring Lake, and the newly-formed Herschel local. Minutes of the meeting are enclosed."

"On the 13th instant, a regular meeting of my own local, Spring Lake, was held, and things seem to be in a fairly healthy state. The membership has increased from 14 to 41 since the convention and the officers of the local hope to get a few more members yet."

"On the 21st instant, I was requested to attend a meeting of the new Herschel local, and found them to be an active body, with 20 paid-up members and expectation of 20 more."

Picnic at Kingsland

"On the 24th, I attended a picnic at Kingsland, and although it was not strictly a grain growers' affair, I was able to do some little work for the association. I met Mr. Nichols, sub-organizer for District No. 13, and we arranged to try to bring to life the local at Anglia and are to hold a meeting there."

"I have also arranged to attend a meeting of Wiggins W.G.G.A. They want further information on political action and association work generally."

Will Contest Assiniboia

Any intention for an old-time political "saw-off" in the Assiniboia federal by-election, which will be held in the near future, will receive scant consideration from the grain growers of that constituency. This was the decision arrived at during a meeting which was held at Carlyle, on Saturday evening last, July 12, which was attended by the members of the constituency executive of the grain growers, which was appointed at the convention held at Arcola, on June 10. The meeting was presided over by O. R. Gould, of Manor, president of said executive, and amongst those present were J. B. Musselman, of Regina, and R. M. Johnson, of East View.

In addition to other matters disposed of the following were added to the executive: E. P. St. John, Kisbey, district director; E. Bishop, of Glen Ewen, and F. J. Steut, of Carlyle. President Gould, in announcing the result of the meeting to the publicity department of this association, writes in part, as follows: "We cannot be held back in our determination to contest the pending by-election and promised in Assiniboia. We need funds, however, not in small sums, for our finance committee has empowered me to send out two organizers into the necessary polling divisions and complete the organization. This will take nearly \$500, and without further enumeration, I am sure that my estimate of \$3,000 for our first organization is not too high. I am sending, through you, to The Guide and other papers, an appeal to the electors of Assiniboia."

An Open Letter to Electors

The following is an open letter, from O. R. Gould, of Manor, president of the organization committee for Assiniboia:

"Dear Electors: It has been announced by the prime minister that a by-election will be held in the electoral district of Assiniboia. It has also been stated and published that a 'saw-off' can be arranged. This is to you who were without representation during the whole of the session just closed. This is the estimate placed upon your opinions by politicians whom you never see."

"The organization committee for our

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

A Social and Political Regeneration

By Dr. Salem G. Bland, Toronto

I appreciate highly the opportunity to give a message to the grain growers of Saskatchewan. The more because the strange and unexpected dispensations of Providence have, at least temporarily, removed me so far from Saskatchewan. Indeed, I am not sure that some dwellers on the prairie may not be moved to wonder how I can, so to speak, sing the Lord's song in a strange land. Can any inspiration for western grain growers come out of Toronto?

Well! St. Paul found they were not all Israel which were of Israel. Not all of the West are western and not all of the East are eastern. That glorious thing, "The Spirit of the West," is in the East too, and growing. So, though for a time separated from a people to whom I have come to be deeply attached, I shall hope not to lose the western spirit; but to help, if ever so little, to make that spirit of the west, at its best, Canadian; for it is, so far as I have discovered, the nearest thing we have, so far, to what seems to me ideal Canadianism.

The Same—But Different

A message to the grain growers of Saskatchewan seems to call for something of a special character. Essentially homogeneous as are the three prairie provinces, they are yet distinct. Each has its own peculiarities; suggesting, it is true, incompleteness, but also fitness for special service, in the great task of building up a Canadian nation.

I like the three provinces, in their differences; as well as in their identity. Comparison here is not called for. This only may be said, that special responsibilities would seem to rest upon Saskatchewan, as the central province of the three; the one in which resides the greatest power of uniting or dividing the three. Of the mighty arch that stretches from the great lakes to the Rockies, Saskatchewan is the keystone.

Furthermore, in virtue of her extent and physical character, Saskatchewan at present holds, and seems likely for an indefinite period to continue to hold, a preponderating place in the grain growers' movement.

What comes to me, then, is the special and pre-eminent responsibility of the Saskatchewan grain growers in the new field of action, into which, as I doubt not, Providence has led the farmers of Canada.

Agrarian vs. National

The farmers' movement is sometimes called an agrarian movement. I think the decisive question is just whether it is to be an agrarian or a national movement. Are the farmers organizing for political action only in defence of this class, to free themselves from unfair burdens; or to take the lead in a great movement of political and economic reconstruction, which shall give us a new Canada?

In the difficult years which are before us I cannot think of any one thing that would be more disastrous than that the political activity of the farmers should be carried on with an eye only to their own interests. They ought to regard their own interests. They ought not to rest till they have removed every burden and disability that now presses upon the basic industry of Canada. They owe no one any apology for such an aim. But they must have a far greater aim. As the largest and strongest body in Canada they must be the mightiest champion, not of the farmer only, but of all the workers of Canada; of all the people who work productively; who contribute to human well-being. In short, while they must fix their eye upon the legitimate interests of the grain-growing community, they must never see that, except in the larger setting of the best interests of Canada as a whole.

Aggressive and Steady

Again! Has not Canada, in what may prove to be the most momentous crisis in her history, the right to expect from the grain growers an influence at once aggressive and steady. It would be disastrous if, after all the suffering and devotion of the war and all the unrest and idealism that have come to a head, Canada were, after a brief period of unquiet, to settle back into the old, selfish and thoughtless ways.

The grain growers have seen a vision of a juster and more brotherly Canada. It is for them never to rest till that vision is given a large fulfilment. But it is also for them, because of this preponderating power, to see to it that the passionate discontent with the present shall work out constructively and considerately and not blaze up into destruction and strife.

Next to the Christian church the greatest responsibility in this hour rests on the farmers of Canada—to see that the revolutionary tide that is rising, so far as human thought and will can control it, should go far enough and not too far.

New Channel of Expression

In this message may I include the expression of a conviction which has been with me for years and which the interesting developments of the past months have only confirmed, that the political activity of the farmers of Canada, in order to achieve the best results for Canada, must find a new channel for itself! If this cleansing, vitalizing river is to find its true course, it must not be diverted into the marsh of any old party; with its old associations and old handicaps and its unchanged and unchangeable old partisan element. The new wine must be put into new bottles; the moral idealism and the moral passion of this new, spontaneous Canadian movement must not be captured by the old bottles of any political party, with its more or less discredited past and its antiquated leadership.

The new spirit fermenting among the grain growers of the West needs a clean break with the past, a new organization and new leadership, if it is to play the great part some of us deeply believe it is to play in the social and political regeneration of Canada.

electoral district, which was elected at the convention held in the town of Arcola, on June 10, has convened in the town of Carlyle, and believes it has perfectly interpreted public opinion and your desire, by deciding to contest the by-election, on the broad principles outlined in the new national policy.

"Time and again the written history of our large annual conventions record the ever growing desire to take direct political action; culminating in an overpowering determination, at the last great annual, held in Regina. The testing time has arrived and the minutes are being read to you for your acknowledgment. By present political action we shall occupy the stage in the initiative of what we sincerely hope will prove to be the greatest of modern political reincarnations: 'the establishment of equity.'

"Assiniboia will be watched by every social, economic, and political body in Canada. Your sister organizations will watch in alternating hopes and fears, and bated breath. Our responsibility is so great that we dare not fail. Action must be your watchword; action that must be moral in tone, yet politically irresistible."

"As president of your organization committee I now appeal to you for the sinews of war, which is most urgently required. Through your local representative of the organization committee, or direct to Thomas Smith, of Alida, who is treasurer of the committee, let your subscriptions pour without stint. All will be received and accounted for."

"Members of locals, sympathizers of the cause, laborites, men and women, give for the effort being made for your very own betterment the endorsement we expect. I am sure of the earnestness and abilities of my committee and I count on you."

Sales Makes Statement

Regina, July 23.—The Regina Leader of July 18 gives prominence in a seven-column headline to the announcement that "A large section of western delegates to the liberal convention at Ottawa will be grain growers"; the statement is also made in display that "Thomas Sales, of the grain growers' Central executive was appointed by the liberal convention for the federal constituency of Melville as a delegate from that constituency to attend."

In view of the fact that Mr. Sales has received considerable correspondence and numerous enquiries respecting the truth of the report he wishes to state that he has not attended any liberal conventions this year, that he was never consulted, either before or since the Melville convention regarding his announced appointment as a delegate, and that he will positively not be present at the Ottawa liberal convention. Mr. Sales left no doubt as to where he stood at all at the grain grower conventions which he attended, and there can be no mistaking his position to which he still adheres. Mr. Sales further states that there are other cases of members of the Grain Growers' Association who have been reported through the press as delegates, or officers of federal liberal executives who, in addition to not having attended said convention, were like Mr. Sales, appointed without their knowledge or consent, and are equally pronounced in their refusal to act in any capacity as representatives of the old-time liberal party.

J. B. Bailbirnie, secretary of Pleasantdale Grain Growers' Association, is out with a suggestion which is certainly worthy of consideration, and if it were possible to adopt it, it would prove mutually beneficial to both the Central and the locals. Referring to the difficulty of getting Central correspondence before the locals, Mr. Bailbirnie's suggestion is that all local meetings be held at the same time, and at a set monthly date.

Preeceville Grain Growers' local is contemplating going into the picture show business, as they are seeking information regarding cost of apparatus, cost of plans, and government regulations as to running the same.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Marquette District

THE Marquette district association met at Strathclair, on Friday, July 18. As owing to health and other conditions last winter the annual convention had not been held, officers were elected at this meeting for the current year. The list is as follows:

President, W. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, A. L. Duncanson, Rossburn; secretary-treasurer, F. Williamson, Strathclair; directors, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; D. Mair, Hamiota; A. A. Forde, Vista.

The convention was practically a unit in placing on record its appreciation of the action of the Hon. T. A. Crerar in reference to the Dominion budget, and in declaring in favor of independent political action. A committee, consisting of W. J. Short, E. W. McConnell and J. A. Bell, was appointed to be in charge of the development of this phase of the work.

The following is the list of the resolution passed:

"Resolved, that this convention assembled at Strathclair record its appreciation to our member, Mr. Crerar, for his stand taken in the Dominion against the tariff question."

"Resolved, that all resolutions coming before the annual convention must be in the hands of the resolutions' committee at least one month before convention, and printed copies of the same be sent out local branches."

"Resolved, that this convention of grain growers assembled at Strathclair, being representative of the organized farmers of the electoral division of Marquette, do hereby place ourselves on record in favor of independent political action."

"Resolved, that this convention express its radical opposition to the action of the Senate of the Dominion in opposing the principle of prohibition as presented in recent legislation from the House of Commons."

Visit to Hodgson and District

The visit of the campaigners to the Hodgson district was unique in more than one particular. It was the first attempt at organization work in this comparatively new section of the province. It was gratifying to find, however, that the fame of The Guide had preceded us. Amongst those who welcomed us most enthusiastically were subscribers to our official organ.

The first meeting was held at Hodgson, the most northerly point on the line. An audience of 35, many of whom were ladies, listened to the addresses and manifested keen interest in the work of the movement. A committee of eight will undertake the work of organization and complete arrangements necessary for the establishment of a local at this point.

On the trip, a visit was paid to Fisherton. This point is about ten miles west of Fisher Branch, and is a community almost wholly settled by English-speaking people. No regular meeting was held, but a community gathering, arranged in honor of the returned soldiers, was attended. A crowd of over 100 people afforded us a splendid opportunity to commend the work of the movement, and thus lay a basis for future organization.

Fisher Branch, the point at which we held our last meeting is a miniature world in itself. Galicians, Ruthenians, Poles, French, Jews, and English-speaking people have learned, not only to live together, but to work together, for the upbuilding of a splendid community. Although a municipality has not yet been organized, and medical aid is a luxury to which they can lay no claim, the district is nevertheless very thickly settled, and is rapidly becoming the wheat-growing centre of this section. An elevator was established at this point a few years ago.

The meeting held here was a most encouraging one. Forty people were present. After the address a request was made for a fuller explanation of the work of the movement. This was given by a local school teacher, who seemed deeply interested, and who spoke the Ruthenian language. A

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba
Grain Growers' Association by
the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

secretary, pro tem., was elected, and an organization meeting called for Monday, July 28. The Fisher Branch people are hoping to have a local with more than 100 members in the immediate future. One can scarcely overestimate the worth of the work that shall be accomplished in a district composed of so many diverse elements.

Field Secretary's Notes

The distinction of being the "Farthest East" among Manitoba branch associations must be accorded to Piney, the new branch, organized on July 15, in the south-east corner of the province. The farmers of this new district had met previously and invited Central to send an organizer and when the field secretary arrived he found a fine crowd of farm men and women, and young folks, out to hear the principles and working of the association explained. A school picnic was in progress but was so arranged that the sports, consisting of games, races, etc., did not interfere with the discussion of organization, with the result that 27 men and three women joined the association. The three women, along with four men, form the new directorate with Wm. Holden, president; B. T. Thorwaldson, vice-president, and K. Norman, secretary, pro tem.

Piney would seem to be an ideal community for organization along progressive lines, being as yet in the making, with people of eight or nine different nationalities contributing to its upbuilding. A number of returned soldiers have settled here, and if the new branch gets busy it has an exceptional chance of appealing to the younger members of the community and of becoming an all-round help and factor in the life of this new district. One outstanding natural advantage that this district has is its flowing wells of crystal cold water, which, along with its fine land, makes this a very desirable neighborhood in which to make a home.

Coming up the line to Ridgeville, our organizer was met by about a dozen members of the local branch, including two young women and two returned men. After a round-table discussion these returned men volunteered to send the names of 22 of their comrades, who are farming in the vicinity, into Central office, with the suggestion that they be sent a copy of The Guide, and a letter, inviting them to attend a meeting on a date to be arranged with the local secretary. The women promised to see every woman in the community, and invite her to the meeting when it would be announced.

Taking a long hop over to Altamont, where the farmers were doing their best to relieve the elevator operator of a car load of twine, a small attendance was the result at the meeting held in the Orange hall that evening. The branch at Altamont held a very successful picnic and plowing match this summer and seems to be in a fairly healthy condition generally.

C.H.B.

An Appeal From Two Campaigners

One occasionally hears the comment from a member of an audience: "Oh, well, he is paid for coming out here and addressing this meeting. This is part of his work. Someone in your office disappointed us at a previous meeting so you cannot expect a crowd," or "What a fine time he is having out, delivering just two lectures a day. Pretty easy work."

One would just like those who have heard such remarks to travel in association with the summer campaigners for a journey of one week's length. Their disillusionment would be abiding and complete. That there is much to encourage and inspire in the cam-

paign we are all agreed, but that there is much to discourage and depress, few will deny.

That prosperity often spells stagnation, disinterest, and apathy is fully manifested during our campaign in the eastern section of the province. "I want no association to fight in the interests of justice for me," said a prosperous farmer in this district, whose profits during the last four years would almost justify us putting him in the profiteer class. A local secretary remarked: "One obstacle standing in the way of organizing here is prosperity." "A few crop failures," said a district worker in this section, "would do more to stimulate interest in the association work than any other factor of which I have knowledge." These comments brought to our mind again the old adage: "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," the hindmost in this case being, of course, the large majority of western farmers, who, through drought and other causes, have of necessity, been forced to purchase seed and feed during the past three years, and for whom the prospects are in no sense brighter, as far as the coming autumn is concerned.

At times, one was forced to ask the question: "Has the spirit of sacrifice—the spirit of the trenches—so dominant during the past four years—suddenly departed, leaving only the gruesome carcass of materialism behind?" In certain districts this is undoubtedly the case, unpleasant though the admission may be.

So much by way of general observation. What are the immediate prospects in these eastern sections of the province? First of all, it is our opinion that no sudden or revolutionary change can be effected. One of the most encouraging features in the whole situation, so far as the cause of progress is concerned, lies in the fact that the youth—and shall we say a large percentage of the women—are still safe. We must, if our work as an association is to be of permanent value, relate our activities to the life of these

Let us pause to emphasize the word "immediate." How long these elements to which we pin our hope will remain free, untrammeled, and detached from political affiliation, we are not prepared to say. Certain it is, that supreme attempts will be made by the old political parties to influence and capture, if possible, the woman's vote. Our influence and action ought not to be delayed. We ought to be on the job now.

The Urgency of It

At certain points visited many groups of women organized for work of a patriotic nature during the war period were about to disband, such work being no longer necessary. We should like to specially appeal to the members of all such organizations not to disorganize, but to reorganize under the auspices of our movement. We would take this opportunity to speak on behalf of their less fortunate sisters in the remote and impoverished districts of this province, and ask them with us, to share in the work that aims at their emancipation. We would appeal, too, in behalf of the child labor, associated in our minds till now with industrial life and city slum, but which has almost disappeared from these, only to appear in our rural districts. If you would see the child labor at work today visit the rural sections of our province, where, because of economic necessity, the children of our agriculturists still remain the victims of drudgery and toil. A prominent educationalist has said: "The great army of illiterates who have constituted the problem of problems in every age, will, during the next 25 years, be contributed by our outlying rural districts." Can our women remain neutral in such a crisis? Can we continue to walk placidly, heavily laden with life belts, on the shore, while victims continue to be overwhelmed by the waves?

When we turn to consider the relation of the organization to the youth of the province, many obstacles arise, some of which seem well nigh insurmountable, yet the hope of the movement in the future will be determined by our ability to interest and organize and educate

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motor, carburetor, cooling system—every part is designed and built especially for the burning of oil fuel. The OilPull will operate successfully on kerosene under every condition of work, of temperature, of altitude. And to back it up, every OilPull tractor is guaranteed in writing to burn successfully all grades of kerosene under all conditions, at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower. The OilPull has established the record for the lowest fuel cost. It will plow an acre of ground at less cost than any tractor built—bar none. Ask any OilPull owner his opinion of OilPull economy.

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the boy and girl of today. Can an organization such as the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association become a factor in the development and control of organized sport? If, as we claim, our movement aims at nothing less than the redemption of rural life, we must surely find a place for wholesome recreation in the process. Could we exercise an influence here, the problem of the relationship of the youth to the movement would be partly solved, and sport itself might be redeemed from those semi-professional tendencies so characteristic of rural recreation. Why not have the district association function in this regard? A cup for competition might easily be obtained. Baseball and other tournaments could very profitably be held under the direction of the district board. Why not have a baseball tournament in the afternoon, followed by refreshments served by the Women's Section, and an evening devoted to recitations, drills and readings by the boys and girls, musical selections, and addresses by the prominent leaders in the movement?

Only by some such methods of procedure can we hope to bring the claims of our movement before those whom we are most desirous of reaching. Only in this way can we hope to dissipate the apathy and indifference from which no districts are wholly free, but which are the dominant characteristics of the well settled and prosperous sections of our province. If the campaign of the last two weeks has demonstrated anything it is this, the work of organization cannot be pursued or perfected by the Central office. We appeal to the individual members, to the officers of our locals, to our district boards, to every one, everywhere, who is interested in the political and social emancipation of the agricultural classes. We appeal to you, we ask that you extend to us the privilege of co-operating with you and we ask you to co-operate with us. Only in this way can we reach our ideal. Every agriculturist, his wife and family identified with our association, our official organ in every farm home, our goal, 100 per cent. strong—and we mean to get there. Won't you help us!—M.E.F., R.A.H.

Field Notes

1.—"Let us take a smaller supply of literature and a larger supply of lunch in future," said a summer campaigner about to depart from a local point.

2.—For up-to-dateness and all that makes for community betterment, commend us to Teulon. A consolidated public school, a high school, a public hospital, two institutions for the care and development of boy and girl life, a commodious public hall, and two spacious well-equipped playgrounds were inspected by us during our visit.

3.—Bloodhounds obtained from Stony Mountain, a child search, a six-mile walk to obtain hotel accommodation, open air lunch without mosquito netting, served to contribute excitement to the campaign in the Selkirk district.

4.—"We have seen the lights of the village gleam through the rain and the mist," but never before did they look quite so enchanting as they did on that memorable evening when we sped cityward guided by a kindly hand. That Cartwright on hand at the opportune moment sure saved the situation.

5.—Every mile of our trip northward on the C.N.R. we were reminded of that old scripture quotation no less popular now than in the days of its youth: "God made all creeping things that crawl upon the face of the earth."

6.—Sixteen youngsters, all boys of about 14 and children of foreign-speaking parents, at a depot on the Hodgson line, reminded us of the Canadians of tomorrow. What are they going to be? The answer depends largely upon our own organization.

Local Secretaries

Local secretaries are getting after the Wind Shield Badge hot foot. It is not too late yet to get your supply. They go like wild-fire when people see how neat and attractive they look on the wind shield. To secretaries they are sold at \$2.50 a dozen. Single badges 25 cents each. Send for yours today.

United Farmers of Alberta

Irrigation Projects

THE secretary made progress report in regard to irrigation, and was instructed to continue his investigations as to the feasibility of extending the proposed Lethbridge south-eastern irrigation project into this district. A letter was read from F. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, stating that no definite elevations were available for this territory so that we may be some time in reaching a conclusion on the subject.

A resolution was passed: "That we extend to W. A. Buchanan, member of parliament for the Lethbridge district, a vote of appreciation for his efforts to secure railroads for the settlers of Southern Alberta, and urge upon him to labor especially for the extension of a branch of the Canadian National Railway through Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta to serve the territory lying between the Lethbridge-Weyburn branch of the C.P.R. and the international boundary." —T. L. Duncan, secretary, One Four Local.

Bran Pie Yields \$136

The fourth annual picnic, sports and dance of the Jarrow local was held July 1, and in all respects was very successful. The prizes were numerous and good, consisting of money, sacks of flour, boots, down to a hair cut by the local barber, W. Matthews, who has a reputation of a close shaver.

Our local executive take this opportunity of thanking all those who contributed to the success of this undertaking, not forgetting those of the farmers' wives and daughters who donated to the refreshment booth; also the young ladies who looked after the bran pie and whereby we are able to add the sum of \$136.80 to our funds.

Mrs. A. Groner won the sack of flour donated by Holloway Bros. for the largest family on the sport's ground, with 30 head. This decision being disputed, some thinking that grandchildren should not count, but only the children by one mother or one father. We are pleased to say Mrs. Groner again won with ten children, and we understand that the lady still had one or two in reserve who happened to be at home, but could have been called up by phone if necessary.—R. R. Meakins, secretary.

U.F.A. Sundayism

The U.F.A. Sunday, at Carnforth, was quite an event, being our first initiation into the mystery of U.F.A. Sundayism. We were favored with the presence of Mrs. Sears, of Nanton, and G. D. Sloane, of Cayley, both of whom gave us something to think about, and were much appreciated by everyone present.

President Bowie, as chairman, felt quite parsonified, and the hearty singing of the popular pieces was quite an inspiration to everyone present, especially that prayerful piece "Showers of Blessings," which was answered in less than two hours after meeting by a one-hour steady rain; sorry we didn't sing it more.

Mrs. Davidson sang "My God My Father, While I Stray," and Mr. Foster gave a violin solo, both of which were very well received. Mrs. Holding officiated as organist.

Visitors from Meadow and Trout Creek were with us, so we mustered up around 100 or so. Chances are good for a renewal of these popular services, which no doubt, are desired by a number of people.—W. J. Holding, secretary, Carnforth Local.

Verdant Valley Organized

I am instructed to notify you that a meeting was called in the Verdant Valley school recently, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of re-organizing a U.F.A. local. H. J. Morrow took the chair and about 40 interested persons listened to a very instructive address by G. Price, who went into the matter of political action in conjunction with the U.F.A. and showed the urgent need for farmers to organize and place their own candidates in the field, if ever justice and equity were to be obtained.

At the close of Mr. Price's interest-

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ing address, several others in short speeches endorsed him and by an unanimous vote it was decided to re-organize right away. This local will be rebuilt on the ashes of the old Amundsen local.

It was unanimously agreed to call this Verdant Valley local.—Mrs. E. R. Morley, secretary.

Sound Sense

One reason why the farming interests are inefficiently organized, I believe, is this: There are too many organizations and too little united effort between them. Instead of setting up new ones why not try to make more perfect the best of those that now exist, such as the U.F.A.? Even if different societies have the same general principles, their managements are apt to be antagonistic. It is so much easier to start something new than to make better what we already have.—N. B. Marke, Clivale Local.

Harris at Ranchville

Chas. H. Harris, U.F.A. organizer for the Medicine Hat constituency paid a visit to the Ranchville local recently, and gave us an interesting talk on U.F.A. matters, and especially on the indirect benefits of the U.F.A. to the Canadian farmers.

As this is the first time that we have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Harris, we were pleased to find him such an interesting and forceful speaker, and feel sure that his plea for double the U.F.A. membership this year will not go unanswered.—Jos. Keiran, secretary, Ranchville Local.

Some Re-organizations

The following locals have been organized recently:

Kew local, D. Shyshlak, secretary, Warwick, Alberta. This local had a paid-up membership of 58 to commence with.

Linaria local, C. S. Stevens, secretary, Linaria, Alberta.

Prestville local, C. J. Lambert, Prestville, secretary.

Dowling Lake local, W. S. Larkin, Craigmyle, Alberta, was elected secretary.

Killarney local has been re-organized, with H. Foreman, Chauvin, as secretary.

A local has been organized at Macleod Valley to be known as Macleod Valley local. Joseph Chestock was elected secretary.

Mundare Amalgamates

We are "going some" in and around Mundare. Our last meeting, held Monday, July 7, increased our membership to over 230. I am pretty nearly sure that ours is the record local in Alberta, and that, "in spite of darts against us buried."

At that meeting we created special business committees, consisting of chairman, his substitute the "vice," secretary, and nine directors. This business committee has to procure for us the establishment of an implement and machinery agency here, also to organize co-operative shipping from our own stock yard, and for the future a co-operative elevator. These 11 men will meet as often as required and as they aren't business experts themselves they are authorized to get expert help.

The other important event of the above meeting over 300 persons was the "amalgamation" of Ukrania local with Mundare local, which latter accepted the former's official name and number. This was imperative on account of irregular mail delivery, distance from the town and lack of the place for meeting.—D. Prystash, Vegreville.

Price of Wheat

The regular meeting of the Heaton Moor local was held in the Heaton Moor hall, all the surrounding districts being well represented. The occasion

proved one of a special nature owing to a visit from President H. W. Wood, accompanied by H. Greenfield, of the executive. President Wood spoke on the various problems confronting the organization, and among other matters dealt with the question on the fixing the price on this year's crop of wheat, there being quite a number present who did not fully understand why the convention took the stand they did, but were fully satisfied and convinced before Mr. Wood concluded his address that the action taken on the question was the only right and just course to pursue, both for the good of the U.F.A. and the whole of Canada as well.

A Busy Sunday

President H. W. Wood addressed a large audience here recently in the Danish church, the doors of which were thrown open to the U.F.A. for this occasion. Mr. Wood arrived by way of Rockyford, and on Sunday morning accompanied Rev. Hopkins to the Crowfoot school, where he addressed an audience at 11 a.m., then came to Standard for 3 p.m., and returned to Tudor, with Rev. Hopkins, where he addressed a large audience in the evening. As we were unable to get a speaker on June 15, U.F.A. Sunday, we took these means of observing the day.

Our local is still booming. Have 100 members now in comparison to 48 last year.—E. A. Wagler, Standard.

Ever Hear of Clivale?

Clivale local? O, yes, I know, way down in the short grass. Oh, she is a little disfigured, but yet in the ring.

Well sir, if you remember, I stated in a previous issue that we would try and wake up, and I believe every last "stick" in this local must have turned over; I hardly thought it in them, but you can never tell about a mule you know.

Yes sir, we had a U.F.A. membership drive, and secured 60 new members.

Honorable mention for W. W. Young, who drove in 20 by his own efforts. He must have used a good saddle horse.—N. B. Marke, secretary.

A Good Suggestion

For the size of the local we are having surprisingly good meetings. Railway matters, creamery, cemetery, agricultural society, municipality, all being well discussed and action taken. At the last meeting, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the present system of dealing in grain by measure with the consequent different weight to the bushel for each different kind is confusing and troublesome.

"Resolved, therefore, that the more simple and better way would be to deal by weight, with 100 pounds as the unit."—E. Elcome, secretary, Appleton Local.

A Pie Blow-out

Sure, we had a pie social in connection with the drive. Don't you suppose a man gets hungry once in a while! There were only 75 dollars' worth; but then, go ahead and think the rest.

Ladies, I must say in all seriousness, I really did not think you could bake so many, and of such a variety of pies. Some were covered and some were uncovered; some came in fancy dress and some came plain. Some came dressed for Sunday school, and some, poor things, with no dress at all.

"Yes, pies, sure!"

I've heard since that several members were unable to attend U.F.A. services on account of a distressed feeling in the regions of their waist bands.—N. B. Marke, Clivale Local.

Community Matters

This local has now been in existence some two months or so, and each successive meeting shows an increase in members. Our last meeting turned out well. Committees were formed to report at our next meeting as to the building of a hall for the accommodation of our patrons, to form local tele-

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phone lines in our district, and to get terms, for acquiring for park purposes, the beautiful valley of Berry Creek, just opposite the town site. It was also proposed to form an agricultural society for this district at our next meeting, and to hold a fair some day in September.—Jacob H. Hoover, president, Devon Local.

U.F.A. Briefs

Time was when organization of the farmers seemed a distant dream. Today, it is here. We may make mistakes, but we claim even this right, for we will learn the sooner. Too long the other fellow has been making the mistakes for us.—Joseph Best, secretary, Duffield Local, Duffield, Alberta.

The Eye Hill local has now reached a membership of 244.—Mrs. Kate Farquharson, secretary.

The Holden local has re-organized, with M. W. Jackson as secretary. They have ordered 100 buttons from Central office and are going to have each member wear his U.F.A. button.

John Mills, municipal councillor for our division, was present by invitation at recent meeting, and gave an outline of the road work he proposed to do in our district this year. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Mills.—Harry K. Fielding, secretary, Lake Thelma Local.

A keen interest is being taken in U.F.A. matters by the people around Cofinton and prospects for our local are excellent. Our membership has been increased to 57, which is considerably better than for any previous year, and recently, a local of the U.F.W.A. was formed here as well.—H. B. Watson, secretary, Cofinton Local.

F. W. Parson, who organized Mid Pembina local, remarks: "This local starts its existence by shipping a car load of hogs the first week. It has a good working charter membership, and will about double its membership by the next meeting. It looks like a 'stayer.'"

Owing to dissatisfaction in weighing livestock and produce in the nearby towns, the local has decided to put in a new scale at Edberg. We have arranged to have joint debates between Rosebush and Meeting Creek locals.—J. C. Saltvold, secretary, Rosebush local.

Our local was organized by Thos. Partridge, secretary, Partridge Hills local. We expect to have 40 members on the roll shortly.—Jas. H. Norton, secretary, Sounding Lake local.

Blue Grass local was re-organized by Director C. H. Harris. Every man in the hall joined with renewed interest in the work.

Our U.F.A. local has been dead for about a year. We had a meeting today at which new officers were elected, who will make up for lost time.—H. J. Flock, secretary, Haley local.

Battle Valley local has been organized recently. E. F. Payne was elected secretary.

The Blindman Valley local is trying to get the central of their telephones changed from Blackfalds to Lacombe. In this way they will have a 24-hour service, instead of 12, and will be able to call a doctor, drug store or grocery store, without paying the ten cents toll, as they do at present, as well as being put in connection with some 472 phones.—E. C. Hukill, secretary.

We have a stronger local than ever and the meetings are better attended.—M. C. Duffield, Spring Ridge.

More members means more power in which to fight the farmers' battles.—James M. Wylie, secretary, Battle Bend local.

We want to help the returned men all we can, more so if they are members of a local. Our local has got seven of them in the past four weeks.—Dave Halkett, secretary, Strong Creek local.

Frank Leavitt recently organized a local in Beazer, of which R. M. Beazer was appointed secretary.

Great Holstein Families

Continued from Page 9

a name for herself by producing 99 lbs., 6½ ozs. of butter in thirty days. The blood of this cow has been transmitted through her son Mercedes Prince and has had a good influence on the breed.

In the year 1887, the cow, Pietertje, who had been imported some five years



Mercedes Duchess 2nd

One of Alberta's splendid performers, with a record of 11,266 lbs. milk and 420 lbs. fat as a junior 2-year-old. As a 4-year-old she gave 525 lbs. milk and 19.55 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 2,000 lbs. milk in 30 days. Owned by Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains.

made a milk record of 30,318.5 lbs. of milk in a year, a record that was not equalled till 27 years later, when Tilly Alcartra made her sensational record. Her daughter Pietertje 3rd also proved to be a wonderful milk-er, while a son of the later Mills's, Pietertje Netherland, made a great

reputation among the earlier sires. One of the best authorities in the United States credits the blood of this bull as the most potent of any of the sires of his time. The Pietertje blood is found in the pedigrees of many of our greatest performers of today.

The cow, Inka, also imported, was one of the great foundation cows of the breed, and proved a successful breeder and transmitter. Another outstanding cow of these days was Gelache, also imported, and became the grand dam of the great old cow, Prilly, one of the greatest transmitting cows of the breed, having six tested daughters, three proven sons and six transmitting daughters.

Great Old Butter Cows

The outstanding butter cow of the early days was Pauline Paul, bred in the United States. In 1890 she made a little over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 1,154 lbs. in one year. No other cow was able to come within 200 lbs. of this mark for a great many years. She has shown her ability as a transmitter through her son Paul DeHol.

In the year 1894 when the official test was established, a prominent American breeder developed four cows of merit whose influence on the breed deserves special mention. They were DeKol 2nd, Belle Korndyke, Netherland Hengerveld, and Helena Burke. DeKol 2nd has to her credit a 33-lb. record, but through her seven sons has left an influence on the breed such as has never been achieved by any other cow. Her most famous son was DeKol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd, with 118 tested daughters and 95 proven sons, and 85 producing daughters. The blood of DeKol 2nd has spread to every corner of America, and breeders have prized it so highly that the name of DeKol appears in the names of thousands of animals carrying but a mere trace of the blood of this grand old cow.



A Nice Bunch of Holstein Youngsters

Testing Sires by Tested Daughters. Belle Korndyke produced four tested daughters and six proven sons, and has bred on well in both the male and female lines. Her greatest fame has come through her son Pontiac Korndyke, sire of 143 tested daughters and

97 proven sons. Among his daughters are Fairview Korndyke Mata, 47.16 lbs. in seven days; Korndyke Winina, 40.26 lbs.; Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.03 lbs.; Pontiac Pet, 37.88 lbs.; Pearl Netherland Korndyke, 37.52 lbs.; Pontiac Clothilde DeKol, 2nd, 37.21 lbs., and Sadie Vale Korndyke, 36.26 lbs.

His most famous son is King of the Pontiacs, who is out of a high record daughter of Hengerveld DeKol. King of the Pontiacs has over 200 tested daughters and about 150 proven sons, a record not equalled by any other sire.

Netherland Hengerveld had two daughters, Pietertje Netherland and Magadora. Pietertje Hengerveld made a good official record and was the dam of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count DeKol, with 100 tested daughters. Magadora had only a small record but she produced in Hengerveld DeKol one of the greatest bulls of the breed, who has 116 tested daughters and 65 proven sons.

Helena Burke has transmitted largely through her son DeKol Burke, with 77 tested daughters. His descendants are particularly strong in yearly production, one of the best being Riverside Sadie DeKol Burke, with a record of 28,826.4 pounds of milk and 1,085.12 pounds of butter.

The name Pontiac appears in many pedigrees, but this is a herd name and does not denote any particular family. Hengerveld DeKol and Pontiac Korndyke were used in succession in the Michigan asylum at Pontiac, and many of the Pontiacs are daughters and sons of these two sires.

Segis, Ormsby, Beets and Angie Cornucopia

Other notable families brought to the front by the official test, in addition to the Sadie Vales, Johannas, Canaries, Colanthas, etc., of whom mention has already been made are the Segis, Ormsby, Fayne, Pietje, Beets and others, of lesser note. Segis is considered as the foundation cow of the Segis family and her grandson, King Segis, with 87 tested daughters and 88 proven sons, is clearly the outstanding sire of the strain. His sons are proving even superior to their sire, one having got Segis Fayne Johanna, that until recently was the world's only 50.68-lb.

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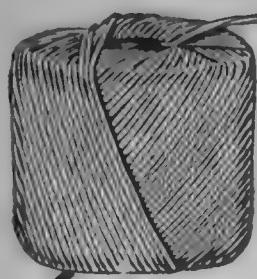
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Priddis, Alta.

cow, and another Francher Farm Maxie, 46.86 lbs. as a senior four-year-old. The Ormsby family comes from the old-time cow Duchess of Ormsby, whose blood seems to become more potent as time goes on. Among the great producers tracing to her are Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's champion for all breeds, in yearly production, 1,506.36 lbs. of butter; Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, with 44.42 pounds as a four-year-old, and 46.33 at six years, the only cow to make records over 44 lbs., and here in Canada, Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, the first cow in the world to make over 30 pounds in seven days make over 30 lbs. in seven days in five successive lactation periods. The foundation of the Fayne family may be found in Grace Fayne whose granddaughter, Grace Fayne, 2nd's Homestead, was at one time a world's champion with 35.50 lbs. of butter in seven days. This cow mated with King Segis produced King Fayne Segis, sire of the 50-lb. cow. Many other high-record cows are closely related to Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead.

Pietje 22nd, imported in 1904, made an official record of 31.62 lbs. in seven days, the only case of an imported cow making a record of over 30 lbs. in official work. She also proved to be a cow of extra transmitting power, having three large record daughters and four proven sons, two of which rank with the very best. The Beets family were quite prominent in the early days, but the fame of the family now rests largely with Jeevie Beets, whose son, Paul Beets DeKol now has 105 tested daughters and 40 proven sons.

One of the greatest transmitting cows of the breed is Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, whose blood lines are indicated by her name. She has a 34-lb. record herself and is the foundation cow of three generations of 30-lb. cows, also three generations of cows that have produced over 100 pounds of milk in a day. She also has a granddaughter who made over 31,000 pounds of milk and 1,200 pounds of butter in a year. Her grandson sired a cow that made 31,289 pounds of milk in a year.

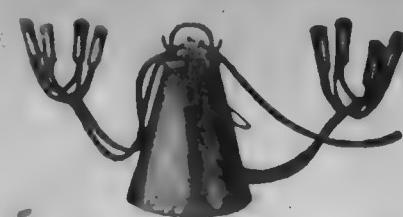
Great Canadian Families

In Canada we find that practically all the families already mentioned herein are well represented throughout the Dominion and in addition we have a few other families which may be called distinctly Canadian, although all our foundation stock came originally from the United States. The outstanding Canadian family is undoubtedly that of May Echo, who traces on her sire's side to the great cow, Echo, noted early in this article, and on her dam's side twice to Queen Dido's Gretchen, a cow seldom heard of but a great transmitter, notwithstanding. She is the dam of Carmen Sylvia, grandam of Evergreen March, and appears also in the pedigree of Daisy Pauline Pietertje and no less than three times in that of May Echo Sylvia, world's champion milk producer for all periods from one to one hundred days. Carmen Sylvia was a show cow, a dairy test winner and a transmitter of merit.

Daisy Pauline Pietertje made 23,807 lbs. of milk and 1,037.5 pounds of butter in a year. With such family backing it is not to be wondered that May Echo made a record of 31.34 lbs. of butter and 726.6 lbs. of milk in seven days and 1,042.05 lbs. of butter and 23,707 lbs. of milk in a year; that her daughter, May Echo Verabelle, made 29.89 lbs. of butter and 702 lbs. of milk in seven days, and that her grand daughter, May Echo Sylvia, made 41 pounds of butter and 1,005.8 pounds of milk in seven days. This completed three generations of cows giving over 700 pounds of milk in seven days, the first instance of the kind in history. Many other members of this family have done almost equally as well.

Calamity Jane and Posch Families

Another Canadian family of great merit is that of Calamity Jane. This cow won the Ontario dairy test for four years in succession and also made a good seven-day record. She was a large, well-built cow, and her blood has carried on for several generations not only in Canada but in the United States. She has five tested daughters and five proven sons, and among her descendants may be numbered the great 46-lb. cow, Orms-



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by Jane Segis Aaggie, May Echo Sylvia and many others of lesser note.

Aaltje Posch 4th was another Canadian cow that may well be called a family founder. She was a dairy test champion in her day and produced the sensational heifer Alta Posch, who still stands as champion senior two-year-old of Canada with her butter record of 27.06 lbs. in seven days, made about fifteen years ago. The grand Colony Farm cow, Madam Posch Pauline, with two records better than 34 lbs. of butter, and a strictly official year's record of 27,597.4 lbs. of milk and 1,123.53 lbs. of butter; Toitilla of Riverside, present mature champion in the Record of Performance, with 24,094 lbs. of milk and 1,057.50 lbs. of butter and many other great cows, including May Echo Sylvia, are descended from Aaltje Posch 4th.

Kaatje DeBoer may also be said to have founded a notable Canadian family. Her descendants are numerous in Canada, while her grand daughter, Tidy Abbekerk, once Canadian champion, with 27.27 lbs. of butter, was sold to the United States, along with two of her daughters. These two made 28.44 lbs. and 28.34 lbs. respectively, while one of them, Tidy Pauline De Kol, produced Dutchland, Colantha Sir Abbekerk, one of the best sires Canada has ever had. Tidy Abbekerk Prince, son of Tidy Abbekerk, has, with little opportunity, become one of the leading sires of the United States, with some eight or nine 30-lb. daughters.

DeKol Plus and Piertje Abbekerk

Other purely Canadian families which are breeding on are those of DeKol Plus and Francy. DeKol Plus was champion of the Record of Performance in 1910, with 22,304 lbs. of milk and 956.17 lbs. of butter. Several of her daughters have made good records, while her granddaughter, Plus Pontiac Artis, was champion three-year-old and is champion four-year-old in the same test. In the American semi-official test she made 1,040 lbs. of butter as a senior four-year-old, standing fifth in all America. A great granddaughter of DeKol Plus, Katy Burke Korndyke Pontiac, made 33.11 lbs. of butter in seven days. Francy is the dam of Francy 3rd with 29.15 lbs., Francy 4th with 28.92 lbs., and granddam of Jenny Bonerges Ormsby with 33.01 lbs. Francy Belle Wayne with 29.20 lbs., and Francy Bonerges Ormsby with 29.10 lbs.

Rauwerd Count DeKol Lady Pauline with a record of 30.47 lbs. of butter in seven days and 29,017 lbs. of milk and 1,132.50 lbs. of butter in a year, bids fair to rank with the great family founders, her daughter, DeKol Mutual Countess, making in a year 20,679 lbs. of milk and 867.50 lbs. butter, at three years. Another of her daughters, Hill-Crest King Pontiac Rauwerd, made at three years, 34.04 lbs. butter in seven days, and a granddaughter, Hill-Crest King Pontiac Countess, made 27.77 lbs. at three years.

Perhaps in days to come Piertje Abbekerk DeKol will be credited with founding the greatest Canadian family, for she has already produced two daughters entitled to rank as world's champions. Mildred Piertje Abbekerk as a senior four-year-old holds all

world's records for milk for seven and thirty days, while Het Loo Piertje is world's champion two-year-old butter producer for seven, thirty, and sixty days in the junior two-year-old class.

Commission and Omission in Sires

In the above I have tried to touch on the outstanding Holstein families with special reference to females, but even in such a lengthy article as this, there may be others which in the opinion of some authorities may be considered "leading."

The standard of "greatness" as applied to Holstein sires is in their power to transmit to their offspring the desired qualities of their ancestors as to both type and production.

While undoubtedly many sires as well as dams have had a great influence for good on the breed, yet, on account of their owners not developing their offspring by official testing, we have no record of their greatness and consequently they are not generally considered in the class "great."

The number of tested daughters, the number of sons and daughters with tested daughters and the size of their records, having in mind at all times a standard type is the basis upon which a sire is judged.

Rapid Holstein Progress in Canada

On account of the age of the Holstein breed, and more particularly of the remarkable development by way of the official test in recent years, I find the task of picking out the great sires somewhat difficult. When I tell my readers that in Canada and the United States there are nearly twenty thousand sires with tested daughters and proven sons, nearly fifty with more than fifty tested daughters, and that probably many of the greatest sires are too young to have tested daughters, yet nevertheless must be considered great on account of the performance of their ancestors and the prices the best judges and students of the breed have been willing to pay for them, they will have some conception of the magnitude of the great sire question.

In dealing with the subject of the leading families, we have already mentioned a few of the outstanding sires and for fear of wearying my readers, I shall not attempt to go into this question in detail, but hope to do so in a later article. I am pleased to be able to say that Canada is fast coming to the front in the development of great sires. Possibly the best evidence of this is the fact that the highest price ever paid anywhere for an animal was \$106,000 for a six-months-old bull calf, raised, bred and developed in Canada, and that one of the largest breeders in the United States was the purchaser. While we have in the past imported many animals from the United States, and shall probably continue to do so, we are from year to year developing world's record cows and their sons are in great demand by American as well as by Canadian breeders.

The sire of any world's record cow has some claim to distinction of greatness, as has also the sire of a cow that made a record of over 40 lbs. of butter in seven days, or 30,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

Edmonton's Victory Exhibition

Splendid Weather—Record Attendance—Great Livestock Display

EDMONTON'S Victory Exhibition went off with greater success than even the 1914 show, which had, in turn, been the banner year. Attendance was greater by several thousands, receipts were correspondingly larger, and the showing of livestock, particularly the cattle, was much greater and of better quality than ever before. Several outside herds came from the Western States and Ontario with world-famous animals to make the competition all the keener for the Western Canada men that ordinarily travel the "A" circuit. Manager Stark estimates roughly that they took in \$100,000, and as the expenses would run to about \$75,000, there would be a surplus of approximately \$25,000, which would leave them a final balance when administration expenses are taken out, of about \$10,000. The paid attendance at the exhibition this year represented 111,710 people,

or an advance of nearly 12,000 over last year. The concession space rented was greatly in advance of last year, and the receipts from the grandstand and the different amusement devices all shot up several degrees.

In the way of amusements or entertainment, Sousa's Band was the big outstanding feature, this being a move in the right direction of bringing really high-class attractions to the western circuit. It brought a great many people to the fair, who otherwise think of it as something that is rather noisy with fakirs, etc., and who do not know that there is more wealth in the way of livestock on the grounds, than would make millionaires of many of them.

Women's Building

Another innovation at the fair this year, was the new woman's building. This is the first of its kind, outside of Toronto, in the whole of Canada, speak-



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31x4	19.50	26.40	35x4	30.00	40.00
32x4	20.50	23.30	36x4	31.00	41.00
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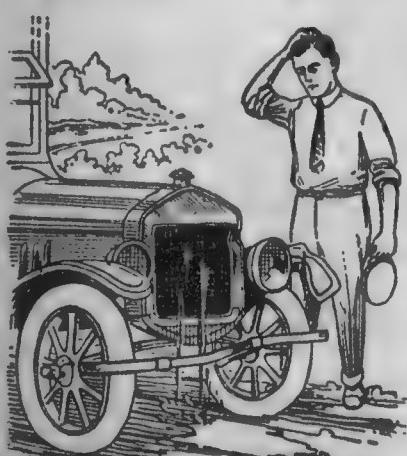
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ing from the exhibition point of view. Owing to the strike, it was not fully finished this year, but the down-stairs was in use, and the health department of the provincial government promptly took advantage of it to put on a "Better Babies" clinic, which was another new feature for the Edmonton fair. The Women's Institutes also bespoke a space where they might meet the out-of-town members, and also provide a place for them to rest and refresh themselves. The building is within a half-minute's walk from the grandstand, and so is right in the centre of things, while at the same time, its wide verandahs, with the big, easy chairs, make it seem like a quiet summer residence. The outside of clapboards and plaster is very attractive.

The Tenting Grounds

What was perhaps the biggest innovation of all, was the establishment of the tenting grounds, where people from the outside could drive in, and for a very small fee, rent a tent, blankets, stove, etc., and live right inside the grounds. There is always lack of accommodation, even in a city the size of Edmonton, and besides there are many families, who cannot afford to come with their families and spend a week at a hotel. In this way, it cost very little more to bring them all, than for father and one of the boys to come. In addition to the expense there was the comfort. The proof of the fact that it was a wonderfully wise move, was the happiness and satisfaction of those who took advantage of the scheme, the first year it was ever tried at any place in Canada. The Edmonton grounds are particularly adapted to a tenting scheme, since in the north-east corner is a splendid grove of trees, against which the tents were backed. There was room on each lot for the lessee to bring in his car alongside. It is prophesied that there will be ten applications next year for every one this year.

The Machinery Section

Another thing that might be mentioned among the improvements of the 1919 exhibition at Edmonton was the

better space apportioned for the big display of machinery. The grounds formerly given over to the midway, was, this year, given over to the machinery, and the exhibitors appreciated not being crowded into all sorts of out-of-the-way places.

Although by far the biggest show in the history of the association, it should be mentioned that it was run off with never a hitch in the arrangements, and for this, Manager Stark is to be congratulated on the way he has developed and organized his show. President McIntosh and his board of directors were everywhere looking after the comfort of patrons and of exhibitors, and so far as could be judged, there was no complaint from anyone. The weather was ideal throughout the week, till the last night, when a shower came which interfered with some of the auto races, but Sousa came nobly to the rescue and gave a longer performance, so that everyone got his money's worth.

Clydesdales

The Clydesdale show at Edmonton was good, although a larger number of entries have been seen in former years. Wm. McKirky, Napinka, Man., placed the awards. The winner in the aged stallion class and the champion of the breed, went to the good moving, classy horse, Castor, imported three years ago by Ben Finlayson. The reserve championship went to the Carberry colt of McBain and McCraig, John Prowse, of Cluny, won second place in the aged class with Nonpareil Lad, while S. H. Milligan, of Stettler, came second in two-year-olds with a big, good colt, Dexter.

George Cresswell, of Edmonton, captured first place in the two-year-old stallion class with Bonny Jay, Prowse's Nonpareil Blend winning second. The yearling event went to McCormack, of Castor, with Strathcona's Best; Argyle King, of Willis and McLennan, Aldrie, was second.

Queen Benedict, of Lawrence Rye, Edmonton, won out for brood mare with foal, second going to Willis and McLennan, and third also to L. Rye.

John Prowse took first for three-year-old filly and Jas. Scade, of Calgary, won second. In the two-year filly class Dygert's Polly Desmond was first, with Lucerne of A. Duncan, Vegreville, second. McCormack's Louisiana was third. Lawrence Rye took first and second for Clydesdale foals; Willis and McLennan winning third. Cresswell again won the coveted female championship with Poppy.

Prize list to be given in early issue.

Saskatoon's Splendid Exhibits

Unsettled Weather Limited Attendance at Opening—Splendid Show of Both Cattle and Horses

THE Saskatoon exhibition stock show and race meet, held from July 14 to 19, was, despite several adverse conditions, probably the best exhibition of livestock yet held in Saskatchewan's University city.

The weather was hardly all that one would desire to draw heavy crowds. One day the thermometer mounted to almost 104 degrees, the next, every one was half-blinded or half-shocked by a dust-storm which made life utterly miserable; yet despite these handicaps, the attendance was most gratifying, and people apparently made the best of matters and settled down philosophically to get what enjoyment they could out of their visit to the fair.

Taking a practical viewpoint of the show from every angle it was, to the writer, who has watched the growth of this exhibition carefully for several years, a very successful livestock show, and marked a decided increase in numbers, and especially improvement in quality of stock over previous years. There were, as in other years, some special features well worth recording.

The University Exhibit

First place must be given to the exhibits of livestock by the University.

This institution is gathering together some real high-class animals of both beef and dairy breeds as well as a beautiful collection of sheep and swine.

The old Shorthorn stock bull, Marshell's Heir, is proving his worth as a sire, a calf got by him, on exhibit, being one of the real top-notchers which another year will bring forth, or we miss our guess entirely. Then there is a young Ayrshire which will also prove his undoubted merit in the near future.

The sheep and swine, as already stated, were a fine display, and too much real commendation cannot be given to those of the University staff who have charge of this work, and of the good their efforts are affecting in their province as a whole.

The farm boys' camp was another

real success, and brought together a good attendance of boys from all parts of the province. There were quite a few other exhibits worthy of special mention if space at our disposal would permit, particularly the provincial dairy exhibit, the government wool exhibit, the poultry show and one or two others which we hope to touch on in one of our forthcoming issues.

The work of the judges was well performed, there were one or two disappointments to record, but on the whole it was really difficult to criticize the work of the men who adjudicated the awards in the different breeds. Clydesdales and heavy draft, placed by John Guardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Percherons and Belgians, by R. C. Drannan, Canora, Sask.; Shorthorns and Angus, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; Herefords, John Wilson, Innisfail, Alta.; Dairy cattle, G. H. Hutton, Calgary; Sheep, W. H. Gibson, Girvin, Sask.

Clydesdales

Clydesdales at Saskatoon made a very superior display, the breed as a whole, putting up a much better showing herd than at any of the previous fairs, while there were many more real outstanding specimens forward. The chief contributors were the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask.; John Prowse, Cluny, Alta.; Jas. Dougan, Condie, Sask.; Thos. Halpenny, Regina, Sask.; J. H. Robson, Leney, Sask.; D. Caswell, Juniper, Sask.; J. J. Stark, Saskatoon, Sask.; Alex. Tosh, Piche, Sask.; Jos. Lorimer, Conquest; Wm. Grant, Regina, Sask.; Maud B. Wilson, Harris, Sask.; P. Burns and Co., Calgary; J. Davidson, Watrous, Sask.; T. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask., and one or two others.

Outstanding Animals

Among the outstanding animals in the various classes might be mentioned Prowse's Nonpareil Lad in the aged class. This horse is a really good specimen of the breed. He has developed wonderfully during the past year, and has the look of still going on to better things. He has size and thickness, and moves straight and true. The championship horse, Taber's Prince of Hillcrest, was shown for the first time here.

Of the many sons of The Bruce, this is probably the best. He stands on excellent timber, with fine broad blue feet, and

possesses the flat flinty bone which gives to the Clydesdale breed, as to no other, its enduring quality. He also has no lack of size, and, as with many of The Bruce's progeny, which to quote the Clydesdale phrase are "slow comers," this colt, in our opinion, has by no means reached his best. Taber had also one or two other entries of high commendable merit. In the two year old class, the University colt Baron Fitzjames, has also done remarkably well during the past year. When shown last year as a yearling, the suspicion that he might lack size was uppermost in one's mind. His appearance, however, this year dispelled any such thought.

He may mature slowly, but he will have the size required. Otherwise as a model Clydesdale, he would be hard to duplicate anywhere. He had, however, the strongest kind of competition from Halpenny's Gleniffer Blend, a colt hard also to find fault with.

Breed Mare Class

In the brood mare class the University mare Craigie's Meral of Westholme, won her class and also the championship of the breed.

Some fault might be found with this placing, good as Craigie's Meral is, and at that, she is a beautiful type of a Clydesdale mare, still her best days are over as a show mare, and she is not a match for Prowse's classy female Nonpareil Model. Nonpareil Model is probably today, one of the best females to be found in the Dominion, and can hardly be faulted anywhere. Dougan's Lady Hopetown in the two-year-old class is another mare of splendid merit and hard to beat. Lorimer had in a nice string from Conquest; Tosh, from Piche, had a good lot and also Davidson, from Watrous, and Caswell of Junia. Davidson especially making a most creditable showing with material in his own breeding and raising. The following are the awards in full:

Stallion, four years and over.—1, Nonpareil Lad, J. H. Prowse; 2, Pride of the Maples, J. H. Robson.

Stallion, three years, under four.—Prince of Hillcrest, R. H. Taber.

Stallion, two years, under three.—1, Baron Fitzjames, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Hillcrest Commander, R. H. Taber; 3, Bankview Splendour, Alex. Tosh; 4, Nonpareil Blend, J. Prowse; 5, Gleniffer Blend, T. Halpenny; 6, Baron Paget, D. Caswell; 7, Valley View Mac, J. J. Stark.

Stallion, one year, under two.—1, Hillcrest Stormy, R. H. Taber; 2, Brae Mar, Alex. Tosh; 3, Hillside Baron, T. Halpenny; 4, Garnet's Heir, J. Lorimer; 5, Nonpareil Al, J. Prowse; 6, Lord Paget, D. Caswell.

Foal, either sex.—1, Joseph Lorimer; 2, D. Caswell; 3, Alex. Tosh.

Brood mare, foal at side or visibly in foal.—1, Craigie's Meral of Westholme, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Rose's Beauty, J. Lorimer; 3, Lady Ruby, Alex. Tosh; 4, Lady Jane, D. Caswell.

Yield mare, four years and over.—Kate Demure, J. Lorimer.

Mare, three years, under four.—1, Nonpareil Model, J. Prowse; 2, Peace, J. Lorimer; 3, Lady Paget, D. Caswell.

Mare, two years, under three.—1, Lady Hopetown, J. Dongans; 2, Heart's Life, Maud B. Wilson; 3, Lady Lanedoch, D. Caswell.

Mare, one year, under two.—1, Rosie Perfection, T. Halpenny; 2, Hillcrest Lady Foormite, R. H. Taber; 3, Silver Tail, D. Caswell; 4, Annie Bruce, A. F. Davidson; 5, Lady Haig, University of Saskatchewan; 6, Jean of Conquest, J. Lorimer.

The get of one sire, entry to be made by owner of stallion.—1, Prince of Hillcrest, Commander of Hillcrest, Miss Hopton, R. H. Taber; 2, Nonpareil Lad, Nonpareil Blend, Nonpareil Model, J. H. Prowse; 3, Baron Paget, Lady Paget, Lady Speedrock, D. Caswell; 4, Heart's Light, Lady Thompson of Lake View, Laud Fleming, Wilson.

The progeny of one mare, owned by exhibitor.—Mare: Flower of Carmyllie, Nonpareil Lad, Nonpareil Blend, J. H. Prowse;

Mare: Craigie's Meral, Baron Fitzjames, Lady Haig, University of Saskatchewan; 3, mare: Rosie McLaren, Garnet's Heir, Rose's Beauty, J. Lorimer; 4, mare: Lady Jane, Baron Paget, Lady Paget, D. Caswell.

Stallion and three mares, any age.—1, Garnet's Heir, Kate Dame, Peace, Rosie's Beauty, J. Lorimer; 2, Baron Paget, Lady Jane, Lady Paget, Speedrock, D. Caswell.

Best stallion, any age.—Prince of Hillcrest, R. H. Taber.

Best mare, any age.—Craigie's Meral, University of Saskatchewan.

Best stallion, any age, Canadian bred.—Baron Fitzjames, University of Saskatchewan.

Best mare, any age, Canadian bred.—Nonpareil Model, J. Prowse.

Specials Offered by Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association

Best Canadian bred stallion.—1, Baron Fitzjames, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Nonpareil Lad, J. Prowse.

Best Canadian-bred Female.—1, Craigie's Meral, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Rosie's Beauty, J. Lorimer.

Best single grade mare or gelding in harness, sired by registered stallion.—P. Burns and Co.

Grand Championship Medals

Best stallion imported or Canadian bred.—Prince of Hillcrest, R. H. Taber.

Best female, imported or Canadian bred.—Craigie's Meral of Westholme, University of Saskatchewan.

Best pair of grade horses in harness, mares or geldings, sired by registered stallion.—1 and 2, P. Burns and Co.; 3, A. E. Pierce.

Heavy Draft Grade
Brood mare, foal at side or heavy in foal.—John A. Davidson, Watrous.

Yield mare or gelding, four years and over.—1, 3, 4 and 5, P. Burns, Calgary; 2, Will Grant, Regina.

Mare or gelding, three years, under four.—John A. Davidson.

Mare or gelding, two years, under three.—1 and 2, John A. Davidson.

Filly or gelding, one year or under.—John A. Davidson.

Best foal, either sex.—1, D. Caswell; 2 and 3, John A. Davidson.

Three foals, owned by one exhibitor, the g. t. of pure-bred registered sire.—1, D. Caswell, Junia; 2, John A. Davidson.

Light Draft or Agricultural

Brood mare, foal at side, or heavy in foal.—1, Alex. Tosh, Piche, Sask.; 2, John A. Davidson, Watrous; 3, L. Fleming, Sutherland; 4, H. A. Barnes, Blucher; 5, D. Caswell, Junia.

Yield mare or gelding, four years and over.—1, J. J. Stark, Saskatoon; 2, John A. Davidson; 3 and 4, Brown Bros., Saskatoon; 5, Greenway Bros., Clark's Crossing.

Mare or gelding, three years, under four.—1, Greenway Bros.; 2, B. Sommerfeld and Son, Sask.

Mare or gelding, two years, under three.—1, John A. Davidson; 2, J. Lorimer.

Filly or gelding, one year, under two.—1, Davidson; 2, L. Fleming, Sutherland.

Best foal, either sex, 1919.—1, L. Fleming; 2, Alex. Tosh; 3, D. Caswell; 4, John A. Davidson; 5, H. A. Barnes.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1918.—J. D. Whitehead, Nutana.

Foal of 1919.—Mance Farming Co., Mance, Alta.

Brood mare with foal by her side.—Mance Farming Co.

Best draft mare or gelding in harness, sired by registered stallion, name of sire and number to accompany entry.—1, 2 and 3, P. Burns and Co.; 4, J. A. Davidson.

Team in wagon, 1,600 lbs. or over, registered or grade.—1, 2 and 3, P. Burns and Co.; 4, J. Lorimer; 5, D. Schnell; 6, A. S. Pierce.

Farmers' four-horse tandem team to wagon, team best suited for farm purposes to be awarded the prize (grades only).—1, P. Burns; 2, J. A. Davidson; 3, Greenway Bros.

Team to wagon, light draft or agricultural horses, must weigh between 1,400 and 1,600 pounds.—1, Brown Bros.; 2, J. A. Davidson; 3, Greenway Bros.

Team to wagon, general purpose horses, weighing 1,150 to 1,400 pounds (grades only).—1, P. Burns; 2, Brown Bros.; 3, D. Schnell; 4, Greenway Bros.

Team of farm chunks to wagon, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.—1, Greenway Bros.; 2, J. A. Davidson.

Six-horse team (gold medal).—P. Burns and Co.

Group of Brood Mares

Special—Group of eight, or more, brood mares owned by one exhibitor.—D. Caswell.

Groom's Prize, for best-fitted and conditioned horse.—1, P. Burns (groom, C. J. Quinn); 2, J. H. Herman (groom, Thos. Schnell); 3, R. H. Taber (groom, Thos. Nelson).

PERCHERONS

Percherons at Saskatoon put up a fine display, the chief exhibitors being Geo. Lane and Co., who brought on their fine string from Edmonton. The Bar U this year is particularly strong in young stuff, and although there were a few changes made from the Edmonton placings, they secured a goodly share of the prize money, as well as the Canadian-bred female championship.

John A. Grant's of Black Diamond, horse, Private, found full favor with Judge Brennan, who made him champion stallion.

There was some criticism of this placing, but the black three-year old at Saskatoon showed himself much better than at either Calgary or Edmonton, and not much fault could be found with the judge for sending him to the top. W. H. Devine came in for a good share of the money with his exhibits, which, for real commercial value, are about as good an average lot as can be found anywhere.

Vanstone and Rogers won the open female championships with their big, stylish, breeding looking mare, Juno, while they had another good blood mare at the top of her class, and also won the open male championship, with their two year old stallion, Foch. This is a splendidly topped colt; he weighs well up to nearly a ton, while he stands on the best of sound, serviceable timber. Herman, of Nutana, had a good stylish entry at the top of the aged class, while Graham, of Saskatoon, had forward a few very fair horses. The awards in full follow:

Stallion, four years and over.—1, Konfliant, J. Herman, Nutana; 2, Joe Silver, W. H. Devine; 3, Nert H. Boyle, Grandora.

4, Major, J. H. Graham; 5, Hyvon, W. H. Devine; 6, Western King, R. Thomas; 7, Henry II, W. H. Devine; 8, Oscar, W. H. Devine.

Stallion, three years, under four.—1, Private, John A. Grant, Black Diamond; 2, Nykko, W. H. Devine; 3, Orme, Geo. Lane, Gordon Ironsides and Fares Co., Pikesko; 4, Nig, W. H. Devine; 5, Francis, Vanstone and Rogers; 6, Giles, J. H. Graham; 7, Guy, J. T. Graham.

Stallion, two years and under.—1, Foch, Vanstone and Rogers; 2, Perfection, Geo. Lane, Gordon Ironsides and Fares Co.; 3, Jack Pershing, W. H. Devine; 4, Paragon, Geo. Lane; 5, Gragon, W. H. Devine; 6, General Foch, W. H. Devine.

Stallion, one year, under two.—1, Royalist, Geo. Lane; 2, Lieutenant, J. A. Grant, Black Diamond; 3, Roosevelt, Geo. Lane; 4, Radium, Geo. Lane; 5, Scottie, J. H. Graham; 6, Rocksand, Geo. Lane; 7, Private, J. A. Grant.

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OUR NEW CHAMPION BULL

Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerker

Junior Champion at Toronto, London and Guelph, 1918

To Our Dairy Friends:

We announce to the many patrons of our establishment and to dairy men throughout Western Canada who are trying to get really good Holstein Sires at the head of their herds, that we have, after scouring the country, succeeded in getting a new herd bull fit to mate with our high producers, and take over the work of improvement where the last sire left off.

This is not an easy matter, because there are but few outstanding bulls that are sufficiently good to improve high producing and Show Stock. This new herd bull is the 18-month-old Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerker, Junior Champion at Toronto Exhibition (the strongest Holstein show in Canada), Junior Champion at London Exhibition, and the Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. He is sired by Prince Colanthus Abbekerker, 13 sons and daughters of whom won honors at Toronto, 1918, and in addition is the father of many great producers. It will be of interest to our dairy friends that our new herd bull's five nearest dams have an average of 30 pounds of butter in seven days, and the four nearest dams an average of 100 pounds of milk in one day.

We know we paid a lot of money for him, some people say too much, but he is worth every cent of it on the kind of cows we have. We have no fear about selling his calves, but doubt whether we will be able to supply the needs of all our customers. However, we shall try to. A lot of his

To the Alberta Farmers in the Drought Areas

Do Not Sacrifice Your Stock

If you have to sell get all your cattle are worth. Don't be stampeded into taking less than the market value of your animals.

There is a demand for stockers and feeders from Alberta, on the St. Paul, Chicago and other markets of the United States as well as on Canadian markets. In addition, the Government of Manitoba has announced it will buy stock in the West for distribution among farmers in Manitoba where feed is plentiful.

As soon as it was likely that large numbers of cattle and other stock must be sent out of Alberta because of the failure of crops and pastures in great areas, it became the duty of this organization to take action.

United Grain Growers Limited joined with other farmers' organizations in urging immediate measure of relief to be undertaken by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

At the same time an independent investigation was begun of markets available. We find that Eastern and Southern markets can take a good many cattle. They can take enough so the Western Canada markets for stockers and feeders will not be glutted.

Conditions will change rapidly from day to day. It will make a bad situation disastrous if all Alberta's surplus cattle are offered recklessly at once for local sale. It will make the best of the situation to use intelligent marketing methods.

The Livestock offices will have the latest information every day. To get the best advice give statement and description of your stock and say if necessary for you to sell at once or if you can hold them for a short time longer.

Write, telephone or wire

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Offices: Calgary and Edmonton

Saskatchewan and Manitoba farmers should address the Livestock Department at St. Boniface, Manitoba

UNITED GRAIN FARMERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

The Farmer's Private Wire

Eight hundred miles of string.

The Organized Farmer in Western Canada uses that to tie up his business interests together.

The string is a private telegraph wire 800 miles long between the offices of United Grain Growers Limited in Winnipeg and Calgary.

The wire's first use is to place the farmers of Alberta on an equality with those farther East, so far as facilities for marketing grain are concerned. The Alberta farmer, when he loads a car of grain, can send his bill of lading to the Calgary office and give them his instructions. These are dispatched at once over the private wire to Winnipeg.

As soon as the grain is inspected at Winnipeg, and again when it is unloaded at Port Arthur or Fort William, particulars are wired to Calgary and the shipper informed. When grain is sold details are transmitted at once to Calgary and the office there issues cheque in settlement. The shipper gets his returns two days sooner than would be possible without the wire.

Ordinary telegraph service on ordinary telegraph wires is not good enough for the Organized Farmer when it comes to the marketing of the Alberta crop. He wants the instant service that only a private wire can give.

Quick service is again important in the handling of supplies. Let Winnipeg receive an order about supplies to come from the West. At once the information is put on the wire and Calgary office handles the transaction the same day.

In the binder twine season the wire is busy about the needs of Alberta points for cars of twine.

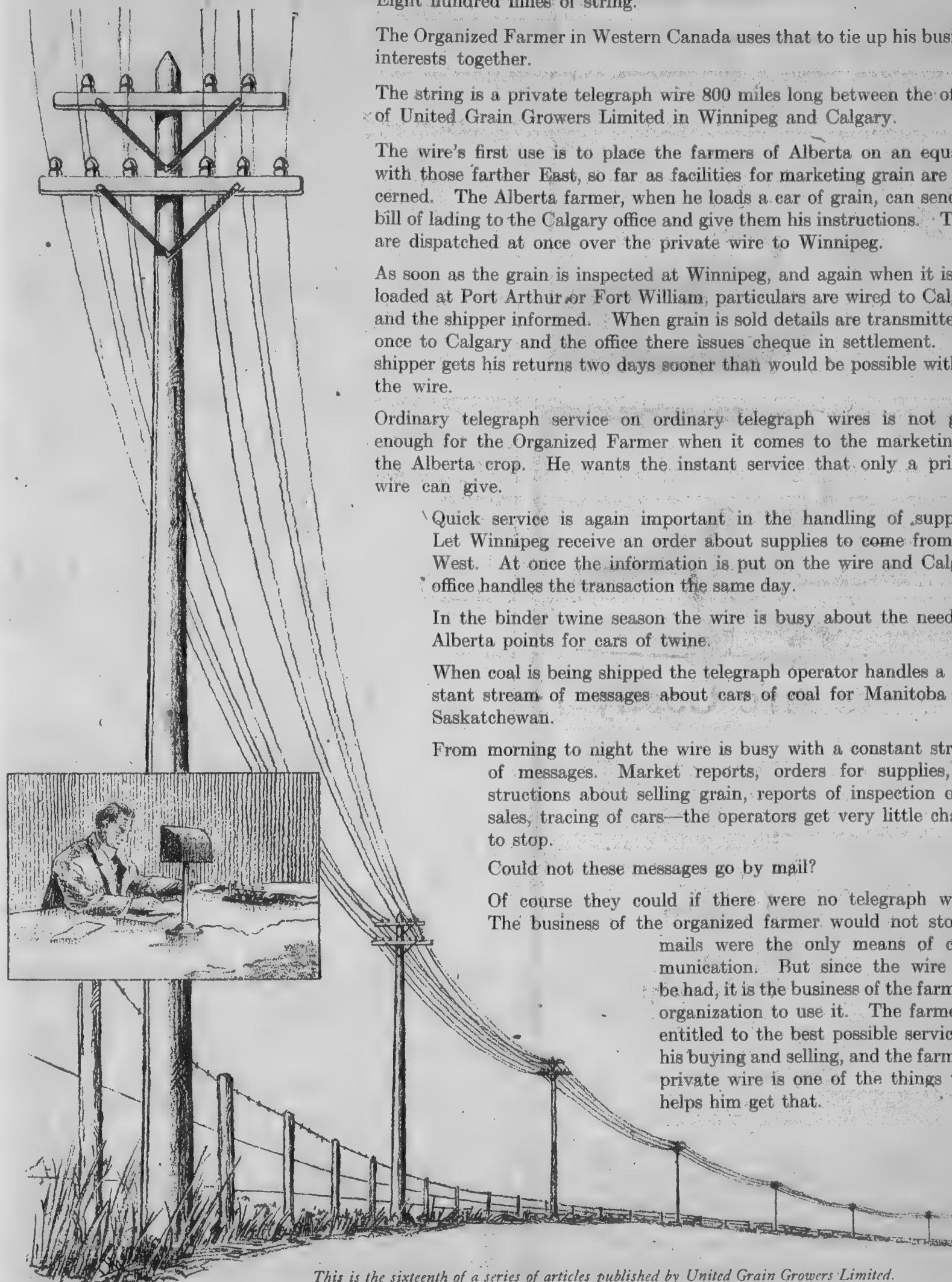
When coal is being shipped the telegraph operator handles a constant stream of messages about cars of coal for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

From morning to night the wire is busy with a constant stream of messages. Market reports, orders for supplies, instructions about selling grain, reports of inspection or of sales, tracing of cars—the operators get very little chance to stop.

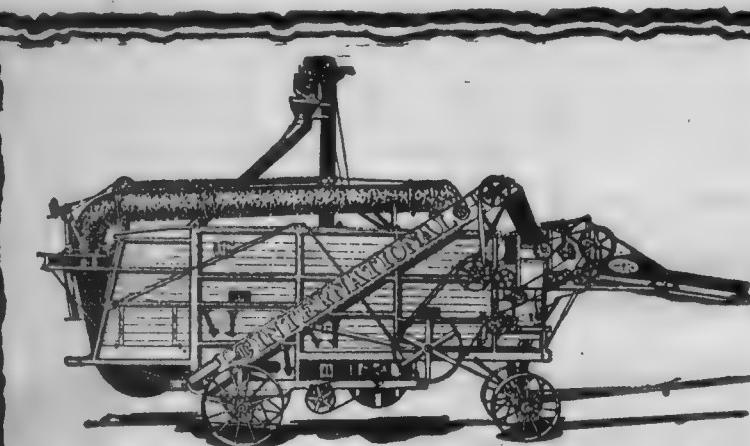
Could not these messages go by mail?

Of course they could if there were no telegraph wires. The business of the organized farmer would not stop if

mails were the only means of communication. But since the wire can be had, it is the business of the farmer's organization to use it. The farmer is entitled to the best possible service in his buying and selling, and the farmer's private wire is one of the things that helps him get that.



This is the sixteenth of a series of articles published by United Grain Growers Limited.



Delays Are Costly

THERE is but one time to thresh grain. What assurance have you, unless you can use your own threshing outfit, that your grain will be threshed when that time comes?

To depend on custom threshing is more or less of a gamble. Remove every element of chance by purchasing and using an

International Thresher

To own an individual threshing outfit makes you independent. It takes a big burden off the shoulders of the women folks who otherwise must prepare food for a big crew at a heavy expense to you. It enables you to choose your own time for threshing, and cheat the weather of the toll it takes when grain is kept waiting for the custom thresherman.

Pays for Itself

The money you lose by not owning one of these threshers would soon pay for it. Hooked up with an International or Titan kerosene tractor, your thresher finishes the job quickly and thoroughly—no waste—no loss.

For information about details of construction, quality of work, steadiness of operation, special equipment, or, in fact, any other feature connected with these machines, write the nearest branch house below or see a nearby International agent.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
ESTEVAN, N. SASKATOON, REGINA, SASKATOON, YEGARDON, B.C.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Q.B.C. BY JOHN H. B.

How to Lace a Belt

Common Methods Adopted by Experienced Threshermen

THE most common lacing leather is rawhide or "whang," but some is of special tanning. There are various patented metal belt fastenings, some of which are good, while others cause considerable trouble. The soft-wire lacing gives good satisfaction and requires practically the same system of holes and lapping of the strands as the rawhide. This wire is very pliable and gives a small, neat joint.

Directions for Lacing

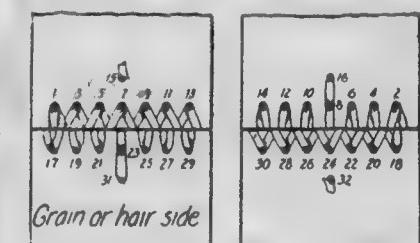
In the following directions for making the lacing illustrated the lacing should pass through the holes in the numerical order as given. The odd numbers indicate holes looking from the grain side of the belt, and the even numbers looking from the flesh side. Thus No. 1 and No. 2 are the same hole, but No. 1 is seen from the grain side and No. 2 from the flesh side.

Hinge Lacing

The drawings marked (a) show a hinge lacing, which is good where a tightener is used on the belt or where both sides of the belt come in contact with pulleys. For this hinge lacing the following order of threading the holes should be observed: Draw one end of the lace through 7-8 and pull the ends even, then for the left-hand side, with the grain up, thread the holes in the following order: 7, 23, 5, 24, 3, 19, 1, 17, 1, 17, 3, 19, 5, 21, 7, 16; then if the belt is turned over with the flesh side up, the order of threading should be as follows: 8, 26, 10, 28, 12, 30, 14, 30, 14, 28, 12, 26, 10, 24, 31.

Lacing for Medium-Width Belt

The drawings marked (b) show a common lacing for a medium-width belt.



Grain or hair side

the last hole and notch it, as shown, to keep it from working back through the hole. The belt should be bent and the lace pulled through far enough to insure that the butt end of the notch catches the edge of the hole when the belt is straightened out.

Holes for Lacing

The distance the holes should be punched from the ends of the belt depends somewhat on the quality of the leather, but preferably should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and in no case less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the ends or the edges of the belt. Where the double rows of holes are used the back row should be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch from the first row. In this case the lateral distance between holes in a row should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and the holes in the rows staggered, thus bringing the parallel strands of lace about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch apart. However, this dimension may be varied somewhat either way.

Lacing holes in leather belting always should be made with a belt punch and never with an awl or knife, as either of these instruments is very apt to make rough holes, not uniform in size, and much more liable to tear out than the punched hole.

In lacing a canvas belt it is best to make the holes with a large awl, rather than a punch, as then the threads are spread apart and not broken, which weakens the belt.

Rust Weather

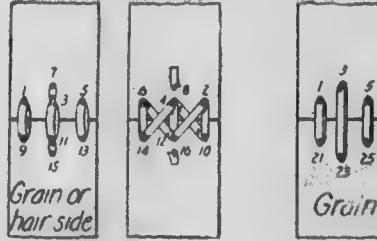
As might be expected, the recent rains and heavy dews have produced rust; but the early or orange-leaf rust, not the stem rust which did the damage in 1916. The early orange-leaf rust is easily recognized from stem rust by

Grain or hair side

a

b

Grain side of belt to be placed on pulley



Grain or hair side

c

Common Methods of Belt Lacing

The threading should be done as follows. Start the lace through the hole 15, 16, pull the ends even, and then thread the holes in the following order: 15, 28, 11, 28, 11, 24, 7, 24, 7, 18, 8, 18, 19. The threading on the flesh side should be as follows: 16, 31, 18, 31, 14, 29, 14, 29, 10, 25, 10, 25, 6, 21, 4, 17, 14, 1.

Lacing for Narrow Belt

Lacing (c) is for narrow belts. Start the lace through 3, 4, and pull the ends even, then thread the holes as follows: 3, 10, 1, 10, 1, 12, 15, 4, 11, 4, 11, 6, 13, 6, 13, 4, 7.

Lacing for Wide Belt

Lacing (d) for wide belts is laced as follows: Start the lace through 9, 10, and thread through 9, 32, 11, 34, 13, 36, 15, 38, 17, 38, 17, 36, 15, 34, 13, 32, 11, 30, 39. The flesh side will then be as follows: 10, 29, 8, 27, 6, 25, 4, 23, 8, 21, 2, 21, 4, 23, 6, 25, 8, 27, 10, 19.

Finishing the Lacing

In finishing up a lacing to keep the lace from coming loose, pull it through

numerous tiny round spots, orange colored, on the lower leaves, the stem rust having long brick-red spots, more likely to first appear on the lower stem sheaths. Although the early orange-leaf rust is more common, it seldom does serious damage, although, coming very early as it has this year, before the wheat kernel has formed at all, it may to some extent hinder the filling, the same as the tapeworm impairs the digestion of the animal. But this morning (July 10), there were counted only 20 of the brick-red stem rust spots on 50 plots, so that it has barely started yet; but wheat has not yet reached the early milk stage, and, if wet conditions continue, it may still develop.

Oats and barley are yet quite free from either leaf or stem rust. Barley shows, as usual, considerable stripe disease, this being a long yellow stripe down the leaf, as if a drop of hot water had run down the leaf and killed the tissue. Rye shows most early orange-leaf rust, all the lower leaves being thickly spotted with the tiny yellow dots, and most of the leaves turning

yellow below. Whent shows 70 per cent. infection or early orange-leaf rust on the lower leaves. The infection evidently came on a south wind, as the southern sides of the plots are the most infected, although exposed to the drying sun. As stem rust is bad in Ohio, making much of the spring crop unfit for cutting, it is quite likely that these spores are being carried northward on the winds to Manitoba, and if conditions were favorable, rust would develop.

Pianos For Smaller Rooms

We have Heintzman & Co. Pianos in both Grands and Uprights, adapted to the many homes where the piano is only of moderate size.

The distinctive qualities of tone and touch, exclusive to the piano of "Ye Olde Firm," Heintzman & Co., are as perfect in these as in the larger instruments.

Write for particulars and prices.

McLean

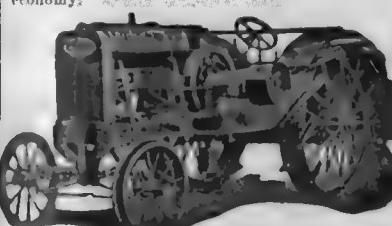
THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.
Piano and the Violin

Dept. 3
229 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

Hart-Parr Tractor Here's Dependable and Economical Power

For every farm job. The Hart-Parr Tractor solves the farm help problem—enquire about it.

Guaranteed to pull 3 plows in any soil. Develops more power from Kerosene than any other tractor its size. Many exclusive features that make for better work and economy.



Prompt Delivery Guaranteed
Write for Full Details and Prices

Hart-Parr of Canada Ltd.
WINNIPEG SASKATOON REGINA
CALGARY

Distributors for
P. & O. PLOWS
AND TRACTOR TILLAGE TOOLS

Live Poultry Wanted

We would request our customers to ship all their Poultry to us in the near future at any time—any amount they have for sale.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Hens, in good condition	22c-25c
Roosters, any age	20c
Turkeys, in good condition	25c
Geese	20c
Ducks	20c-25c
Docklings	Highest Market Price
Spring Chickens	Highest Market Price
Strictly Fresh Eggs	42c

All prices quoted, F.O.B. Winnipeg
We are supplying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, express charges prepaid by us. Money orders mailed daily. Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Sisskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
485 PRITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG

Saskatoon Show

Continued from Page 19

Yield mare, four years or over.—Jeante, Geo. Lane.

Mare, three years, under four.—Olive, Geo. Lane.

Mare, two years, under three.—1, Pride of Pekisko, Geo. Lane; 2, Polly.

Mare, one year, under two.—1, Nellie Bly, Grant; 2, Framona, Geo. Lane; 3, Ruberta; 4, Merry Maid, Grant.

Three, the get of one sire, entry to be made by owner of sire.—1, Sire: Halifax, Orme, Perfection, Paragon, Geo. Lane. 2, Sire: Halifax, Olive, Pride of Pekisko, Polly, Geo. Lane. 3, Sire: Jais; Private, Nellie Bly, Lieutenant, J. A. Grant. 4, Sire: Halifax, Roosevelt, Royalist, Radium, Geo. Lane.

Two, the progeny of one mare, entry by owner of mare.—Mare: Esmeralda, Perfection, Ramona, Geo. Lane. 2, Mare: Alberta, Paragon, Radiant, Geo. Lane. 3, Mare: Edna; Polly, Rubata, Geo. Lane.

Stallion and three mares, any age.—1, Perfection; 2, Pride of Pekisko, Polly, Olive, Geo. Lane. 2, Paragon; Jeante; Ramona, Rubata, Geo. Lane.

Best stallion, any age.—1, Private, J. A. Grant; 2, Foch, Vanstone and Rogers.

Best mare, any age.—1, Juno, Vanstone and Rogers; 2, Olive, Geo. Lane.

Best stallion, any age, Canadian bred.—1, Private, J. A. Grant; reserve, Perfection, Geo. Lane.

Best mare, any age, Canadian bred.—1, Olive, Geo. Lane; reserve, Jeante, Geo. Lane.

Specials by the Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association

Best Canadian-bred stallion.—1, Private, J. A. Grant; 2, Perfection, Geo. Lane; 3, Royalist, Geo. Lane.

Best Canadian-bred mare.—1, Olive, Geo. Lane; 2, Jeante, Geo. Lane; 3, Pride of Pekisko, Geo. Lane.

Best grade mare, two years and up, sired by registered Percheron stallion.—1, Sire: Konfluent, Brown Bros., Saskatoon.

BELGIANS

Good as the Percheron and Clydesdale classes were, the Belgians, while hardly up in numbers, were not at all behind them in quality. Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, came well to the front in the male classes. Special mention must be made of their aged stallion entry, Perfection, and also of their three-year-old, Dexter, which were made champion and reserve, respectively. The first horse weighs well over the ton; he has a splendid outlook, is well topped, and stands on clean, hard feet, which he knows how to use.

Dexter, the reserve colt, will easily go to a ton; he possesses the best of ankles, stands on good feet, and is a clean, snappy mover.

Robt. Thomas, of Grandora, had a particularly good exhibit forward, but some of his mares seemed to have been poorly shod, and did not move particularly well. This comparatively new exhibitor in Belgians has a lot of real top-notch females, and with anything like ordinary luck, should come well up to the fore-front next year. The entries from the Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask., were particularly fine, and the females especially, shown in the prime of bloom, won their classes easily. The other exhibitors, The Mance Farming Co., Mance, Alta., W. D. McQuilty, Aquith, and Jas. Strange, Kerrobert, Sask., all practically new exhibitors, had each a number of high-class entries, but the company was just a little too strong, and the pace a little too keen for them. However, they have the foundation to produce winners, and another year will probably tell a different story. It was no disgrace for them to stand alongside the high-class entries of the North Battleford firm of importers, or the classy Farceur stock, of Thomas or Rupp. The full awards follow:

Stallion, four years and over.—1, Perfection, Vanstone and Rogers; 2, Good as Gold, W. P. McQuilty; 3, Neron de Melin, J. Strange, Kerrobert.

Stallion, three years, under four.—1, Dexter, Vanstone and Rogers; 2, Monsieur, R. Thomas; 3, August R. Fostian, R. Lowe, Viscount; 4, Jerico Yet, J. A. McKee, Asquith.

Stallion, two years, under three.—Bismarck, Vanstone and Rogers; 2, Prince, Vanstone and Rogers; 3, Pioneer Flashwood, G. Rupp; 4, Major, Vanstone and Rogers; 5, Jean Bart 2nd, R. Thomas; 6, Polar Star, W. D. McQuilty.

Stallion, one year, under two.—Golden Chief, W. D. McQuilty.

Best foal, either sex.—1, J. H. Strange, Viscount; 2, Mance Farming Co. (Baron Estelle of Mance); 3, Robt. Thomas, Grandora; 4, Robt. Thomas, Grandora; 5, Mance Farming Co. (Baron Rodriguez of Mance).

Best mare, foal at side, or visibly in foal.—1, Clarette, Robt. Thomas; 2, Fairy Footprint, Mance Farming Co.; 3, Bobine Hotchnotch, J. H. Strange; 4, Arlette de St. Bayon, Mance Farming Co.; 5, Flossy, Robt. Thomas.

Yield mare, four years or over.—1, Kisbey Belle, Geo. Rupp; 2, Grandora Luk, R. Thomas; 3, Fairy Louise, Mance Farming Co.

Mare, three years, under four.—1, Black Bess, G. Rupp; 2, Princess B, R. Thomas; 3, Paramount Selma, R. Thomas.

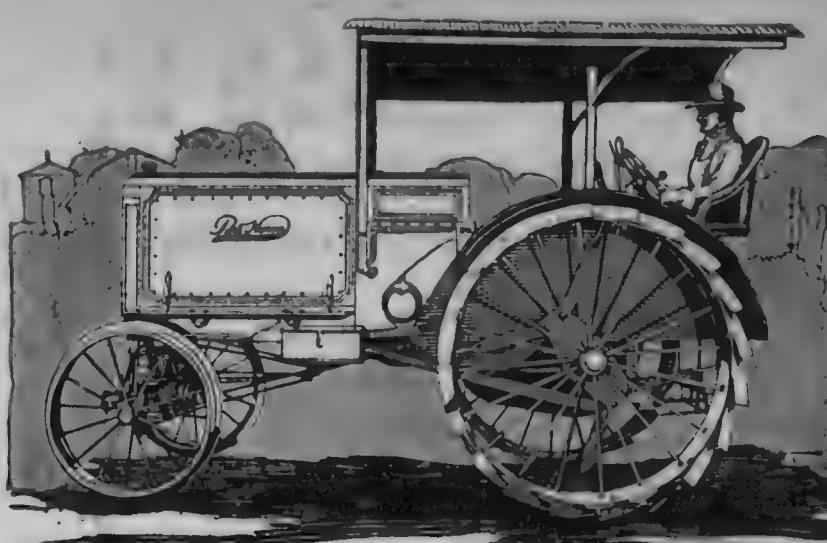
Mare, two years, under three.—1, Princess Lois, G. Rupp; 2, Hazel, R. Thomas; 3, Alice R., G. Rupp; 4, Bluebell, J. A. Strange.

Mare, one year, under two.—1, Perfection, G. Rupp; 2, Molly Kerr, J. A. Strange.

Three, the get of one sire, entry to be made by owner of stallion.—Sire: Marquis, Estelle, Rodriguez, colt, Mance Farming Co.

Two, the progeny of one mare, entry by owner of mare.—1, Dam: Belle Ville, Kisbey Belle, Black Bess, Geo. Rupp; 2, Dam: Bobine Hotchnotch, Bluebell, colt (unamed); 3, A. Strange; 3, Dam: Fairy Footprint, Fairy Lois, Baron Estelle, Mance Farming Co.

To be continued next week.



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The Port Huron

is a kerosene burning tractor with a 12 H. P. draw bar, and a 25 belt H. P. Has a powerful Friction Drive with forward and reverse speeds. Powerful Transmission with the gears all inclosed and running in an oil bath. You have only to study the Port Huron specifications to realize that quality and strength are built into every inch of it.

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Business and Finance

Express Rates Increase

THE Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa has issued its judgment on the long-pending application of the express companies for increases in rates. The judgment finds that the railways and express companies are carrying on business at a large loss. In order to increase receipts and make good this loss, increases are allowed in the general merchandise scale and in special rates.

Commodity Rate Increases Refused

The judgment refuses the companies' request for increase in commodity rates, under which perishable goods are moved in bulk. In this regard the judgment, which is written by the chief commissioner, says:

"I am ready to admit that the value of all the commodities has very greatly increased since the commodity rates first came in, and that one of the elements in rate making relates to the value of the commodity carried and not the increased risk undertaken. As against the shippers and vendors of these articles of daily necessity, there is no difficulty in the express companies justifying a reasonable increase. I do not think, however, that the matter ought to be considered at the moment. The companies will obtain a fair measure of increase in their first and second class rates. That increase, it is hoped, will prove sufficient to properly maintain the companies and the business; but whatever increase is placed on these commodities would form a reason (a comparatively small one, it is true, in most instances, but still a reason) for further increases in the charge made to the consumer.

Produce and Consumer

"In the past experience it would appear that the increase in charge to the consumer would be much greater than the increased cost per pound or per pint of the commodity. The cost of living is still mounting. As I see it, it is not to the public interest and not in the interest of the express companies themselves, to afford the excuse that a raise in the price of transportation of these essential commodities would give reason for still higher charges against the public. Over and above the essential interest of the consumer, a further and very real ground for withholding increases in these commodity rates, unless it proves to be absolutely necessary, lies in the position of the producer. The commodity rates are the producer's rates. He produces in quantity and ships in bulk. On the unit of production his resultant profit is small. His costs have greatly increased. I would dismiss the companies' application insofar as the commodity rates are concerned entirely."

The increases which the judgment authorizes to be made in the general merchandise scale amount to, taken on the whole country, an average increase of 45.94 per cent. in eastern Canada; 23.75 per cent. on the prairies, and 11.48 per cent. in British Columbia.

A Profits Tax Anomaly

The business profits war tax law was passed by the Dominion parliament in 1916, and, subsequently, amended a number of times. A peculiar feature of the tax is the practice allowed by the commissioner of taxation, of charging up the tax paid on a preceding year's profits as an expense chargeable against profits for the year in which the tax was paid. Mr. Maharg dealt with this in his speech on the budget.

An example of the application of this practice is given hereunder. This illustration shows the taxes payable and the taxes avoided owing to the practice referred to, on profits of a corporation in each of the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918:

In 1915 the profits, before deducting the tax were \$100,000. The tax payable was \$23,250, and there was no tax avoided. In 1916 the profits were \$120,000, the tax payable was \$22,428, and the tax avoided was \$5,812. In 1917 the profits were \$160,000, the tax payable was \$92,671, and the tax avoided was \$16,828. In 1918 the profits were \$180,000, the tax payable was \$54,996 and the tax avoided was \$69,504.

Thus the deduction of the tax paid as an expense of the year during which it is paid tends to materially defeat the undoubted intention of the act. Whereas profits in 1918 exceeded earnings for 1917 by \$20,000, the tax payable for 1918 is considerably less than the 1917 assessment. The same comparison may be made between the 1915 and 1916 figures.

The amounts of taxes avoided are equal to the taxes lost to the country owing to the method of applying the tax. To further explain this phase of the situation the method of calculation of the 1918 tax is submitted hereunder:

Net profits before deducting tax	\$180,000
Less exemption	\$ 7,000
Less tax for 1917	92,671
	99,329

Total amount subject to tax \$ 80,329

The tax is assessed as follows:
25 p. c. of first \$8,000 \$ 2,000
50 p. c. of next \$5,000 2,500
75 p. c. of balance \$67,329 50,996

Total tax \$54,996

If no deduction was allowed for the 1917 tax from the 1918 profits the calculations would be as follows:
Net profits \$180,000
Less exemption 7,000

Total amount subject to tax \$173,000

The tax would be as follows:
25 p. c. of first \$8,000 \$ 2,000
50 p. c. of next \$5,000 2,500
75 p. c. of balance \$160,000 120,000

Total \$124,500

Wrong in Principle

Surely, it was not the intention of the legislators who passed this act that a method should be adopted which allows the substitution of a payment of \$54,996 for a tax which unquestionably should amount to \$124,500—a loss to the country of \$69,504. These illustrations only relate to a small concern so it is easy to imagine the loss to the country when dealing with a corporation whose profits run into millions of dollars. The finance minister, has, indirectly, admitted that the principle adopted is wrong, for no such privilege is allowed under the Income War Tax Act.

"We have paid to the government all they asked," said one witness before the Cost of Living Committee at Ottawa, and this seems to sum up the attitude of the taxpayer generally. To call a tax a business profits tax which allows the taxpayer to net over 125 per cent. after paying the tax, as shown in the foregoing illustration of 1918 earnings, is, indeed, a farce. Would it not be better to compel the would-be profiteers to reduce their prices to the public, thus reducing the cost of living generally, than to allow them to pile up these huge profits, which are taxes levied upon the mass of the people by the profiteers, for the benefit of the profiteers?

Battle River Constituency

In the report of the Battle River constituency convention the fact was by oversight omitted, that H. E. Spencer, of Edgerton, Alta., who had been elected president of the constituency association, at the afternoon meeting of the convention, resigned that position on being chosen as the candidate to represent the constituency in parliament. Arch. Muir, of Eye Hill, Alta., was elected as president of the constituency association in Mr. Spencer's place.

Pastured pigs should be confined to pens for a few weeks at the last before shipping to market. While on pasture, they take a great deal of exercise, especially if of the more active breeds, and as a result grow well and make good frames with plenty of lean meat, but may not put on enough fat. By shutting them up for about three weeks at the last, they make amazing gains in weight, thus increasing the profit, and get into a more finished condition for market. Pigs of the more sluggish breeds may be finished on pasture.

Western Budget Supporters

Statement by M.P.'s from West Who Voted for the Budget—A Correction by Mr. Crerar

THE members of parliament from the western provinces who voted in support of the budget presented by the minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, thereby differing with their colleagues from the West who voted against it, have issued the following statement in explanation of their action:

Statement in Explanation

"While we do not take a second place to any citizen of the West in our desire and determination to exert every effort to free the West from all duties that have long borne heavily on the prairie provinces, under the circumstances which prevailed when the budget was introduced we were unable to see that any advantage for our western country could be secured by voting, at this juncture, against the tariff proposals of the government.

"Whilst these proposals fall short of meeting the needs and demands of the people of the prairie provinces they still go a considerable distance in that direction, especially when it is remembered that the tariff on implements required by the farmers is, including the war tax of seven-and-a-half per cent., reduced by an average amount of 11 or 12 per cent. When it is recalled that the duty on binders is now 12½ per cent., and that tractors are free, it will be realized that the position of the western farmer is vastly improved in this regard. Taking the estimate that has been made that the reductions in this year's budget will lift a burden of fifteen millions from the shoulders of the western settlers, the very substantial nature of the revision will be realized, and will accentuate the wisdom and prudence of our action in declining to reject the half loaf.

Government's Main Duty

"We could not reject that offer in view of the government's declaration that a thorough enquiry would be conducted in a few months throughout the West and a complete revision made at the following session in conformity with the information secured during that enquiry."

"When we reached the capital at the opening of the session we discovered that the government, holding the view that the war and the questions arising out of it were still paramount and absorbing, had no intention of changing the tariff this year. It was because of the persistent and strenuous representations of the western members, who organized a special caucus for the purpose, that the tariff burdens carried by the settlers should be lightened at the earliest possible time and the government finally yielded and conceded to the reductions which appear in this year's budget.

"For many weeks before the introduction of the budget the western representatives co-operated in constantly pressing upon the government the necessity of meeting the desires of the West in regard to duties affecting the life of the people. To our representations it was urged upon us that, in addition to the present being a war year, the financial demands were so enormous, the vital questions up for solution so urgent that it was impossible for the government to make such an intelligent tariff revision, in the time at its disposal, as would satisfy the country. The Peace conference was still in session; the economic conference of the nations had not been held and the whole fiscal question of the peoples interested in the war was in such a state of chaos that our government was not in a position to intelligently deal with the fiscal situation.

If the Tariff Was Left—"

"As it developed during the budget debate, even Mr. Crerar, who had resigned, had intimated his willingness to remain in the government if the tariff was left untouched for the present, and, as many others in responsible positions shared the same view, after carefully canvassing the whole situation we came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances detailed, we, as representatives of prairie constitu-

encies, could not be accused of sacrificing the interests of the West to the slightest extent by accepting the very substantial reductions, which, being made in the present budget, gave the relief indicated a year ahead of the implied promise when the scientific revision occurs next year.

"Apart from the foregoing conclusions our decision to support the government could logically and excusably be based upon the fact that the present is a war government, elected by an overwhelming vote of the Canadian people to employ all the resources of the country in support of the gallant Canadian troops at the front in order that the war might be won.

"The argument put forward in the house by the government, and the majority of its supporters, that the great task had not yet been accomplished and would not be until the demobilization of our wonderful army had been concluded, and at least some of the most pressing problems connected with the reabsorption of our soldiery into civil life of the country had been achieved, irresistibly appealed to our judgment and was a deciding influence in our action on the budget. We cannot help thinking that all thoughtful citizens who will give the consideration that we endeavored to give to the situation would have reached the same conclusions that we did.

General Tariff Reduction

"And now a word as to our own immediate duty and the duty of the settlers of western Canada as well. It is announced that the tariff enquiry will begin at an early date. All important points in the West will be visited and evidence taken. It is of the highest importance that all public bodies interested, and especially farmers' organizations, should begin with the least possible delay to prepare such a case in favor of tariff relief for the west as will be irresistible. We have reason to believe that the government is anxious to make such a revision as will remove the unrest and conviction that have long existed among the farmers that they never received fair fiscal treatment.

"The additional knowledge that the government and the people of eastern Canada possess that unless a satisfactory understanding can be reached on tariff matters the strain which the federal union has long experienced because of the fiscal estrangement, which might become so tense as to endanger the federal pact, cannot, we think, fail to exercise an important bearing in the decision of the government, when, after the enquiry is made, the tariff is finally adjusted.

"Under all the circumstances we, as representatives of western constituencies, cannot too strongly reiterate the advice that, when the enquiry is being held, no stone should be left unturned on the part of the western settlers to see that all information which would have a bearing to influence tariff justice should be urgently presented to the board of enquiry."

The foregoing statement was issued at Ottawa without any names attached to it, but its authenticity is beyond question. It has been published by the leading newspapers, East and West. On its appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press Mr. Crerar made the following statement, which was published in the Free Press the following morning:

Correction by Mr. Crerar

Hon T. A. Crerar, M.P., ex-minister of agriculture in the union government at Ottawa, who is now back in his office in the headquarters of the United Grain Growers in this city, had his attention called yesterday by a representative of the Free Press to the statement from the western members of parliament who supported the budget, which statement was printed in yesterday morning's paper.

"The portion of that statement to which Mr. Crerar's attention was specially drawn was the following paragraph, under the headline, 'Crerar Would Have Stayed':

"As it developed during the budget debate, even Mr. Crerar, who had resigned,

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School Districts and Rural Telephones	.61 %	Various	6.1 %
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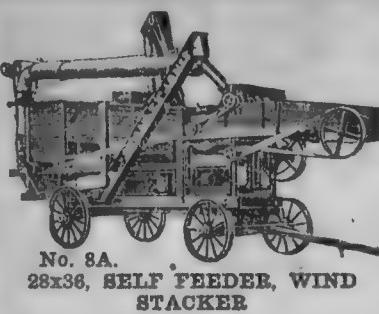
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Complete Outfits, engines and separators, from \$725.00 to \$1,356.00.

Threshers alone from \$445.00 to \$845.00.

We have a thresher for any engine from 3 H.P. up to 30 H.P.

Whatever sort of a Farm you work, whether grain or mixed, whether only oats, or wheat, this complete, simple, foolproof outfit, with years of reputation behind it, is the only sensible choice.

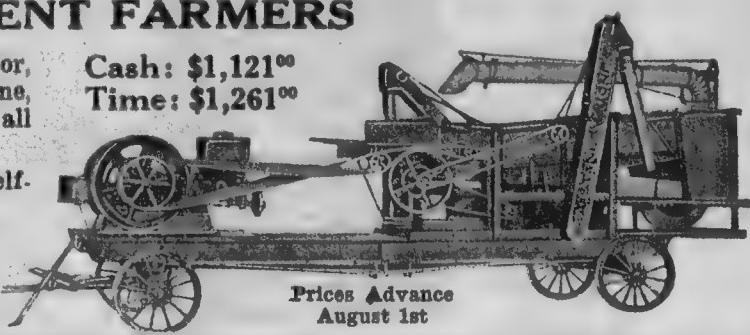
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No. 4—Combination 28-36 Separator, Hand-Feed, Wind Stack, 11 H.P. Engine, Clutch Pulley, Oscillating Magneto, all Belts. All Freight Paid.

Cash: \$1,121⁰⁰
Time: \$1,261⁰⁰

No. 4A—Same as above, but with Self-Feeder, instead of Hand-Feed.

Cash: \$1,216⁰⁰ Time: \$1,356⁰⁰
Capacity about 700 wheat and 1,200 oats per day.



Prices Advance
August 1st

wan and Alberta, will cease to apply to wheat of such crop which is not delivered on or before August 15, 1919, to the order of the board in store at the public terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur, or in any public elevator at Goderich, Kingston, Prescott, Port McNichol, Collingwood, Depot Harbor, Midland, Port Colborne, Tiffin and Montreal. The board has also issued an order in regard to wheat grown in British Columbia, fixing the 31st day of July as the last day on which the fixed price for the 1918 crop will apply to such wheat, which must be delivered in store at the Canadian government elevator at Vancouver.

Criticizing Mr. Henders

Under the headline, "Wabbling at the Plow," The Ottawa Citizen printed the following editorial in its issue of June 28:

"R. C. Henders, M.P., the quondam grain growers' representative, gave an amusing exhibition of political wabbling when the protectionist tax on plows came up for consideration in the house last Thursday. The tax on cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders, and weeders is 15 per cent. It is 17½ per cent. on plows. J. A. Maharg and Dr. Michael Clark asked why the tax should be heavier on plows, especially when the plow is the one essential that every farmer must have. Mr. Henders became emboldened to join in. He started straight enough as follows:

"I think it would be well that in connection with the fixing of the duty on plows, consideration should be given to the suggestions made by the hon. member for Red Deer (Dr. M. Clark), and the hon. member for Maple Creek (Mr. Maharg). As I understand it we have two very large concerns that are manufacturing the major portion of the ploughs of Canadian make that are used in Canada at the present time, and these firms have been in business since the very inception of the national policy. They have had all the fostering of the national policy up to now, and at the proper time I think it would be wise to consider whether they have not had all the fostering that they deserve."

"In answer to a request for the names of the two large concerns, Mr. Henders indicated that they were the Massey-Harris and Cockshutt interests. But he began to waver almost at once, for W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., of Brantford, seemed to be keeping a watchful eye on him; so, instead of straightaway answering with the actual names, Mr. Henders said, 'The Massey-Harris and the Brantford people.' Other members straightened out Mr. Henders' furrow for him, where he wabbled at the word Cockshutt.

"After starting so boldly, however, with such a sturdy team as Messrs. Maharg and Clark, and supported by T. A. Crerar, it did seem that Mr. Henders could do no less than hang on to the plow till it reached the end of the furrow. But when Mr. Maharg moved an amendment to make the duty on plows, and completed parts thereof, uniform with the duty on cultivators, harrows, and the like—in other words to reduce the duty on plows from 17½ to 15 per cent.—Mr. Henders turned a complete somersault. He voted against the opinion he had expressed but a few hours before in the same discussion.

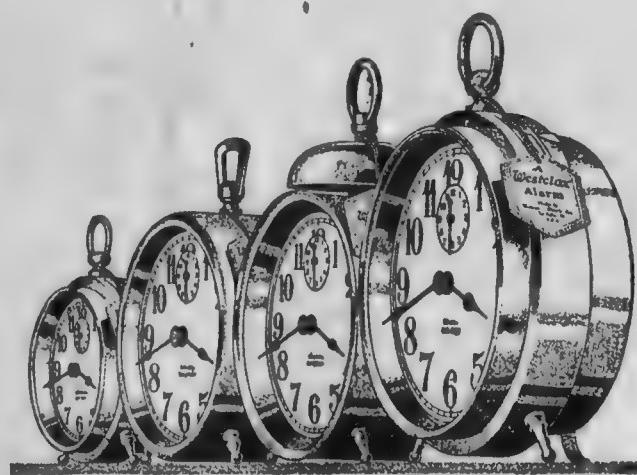
"When several unionist members from the West stood up to vote in favor of the reduction, Mr. Henders seemed to half-rise along with them. But Sir Thomas White looked stern. The vote on Mr. Maharg's amendment resulted, yeas 40, nays 58. Mr. Henders, with Sir Thomas White and Mr. Cockshutt, voted among the nays—against interfering with the special privilege of taxing the Canadian farmers 17½ per cent. on plows, for the benefit of the Massey-Harris and the Brantford people."

We'll Say It Is

They were having a lesson in natural history and the teacher asked the class if anyone knew what a ground hog was. Up went a small hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Johnny, tell us."

"Please, ma'am, it's a sausage," answered Johnny.



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The Deeper Life

Christian Union

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE Protestant Reformation, or it might as correctly be termed, the Protestant Revolt, was the protest of the Teutonic races against that Latin type of Christianity which in its emphasis on the organization had failed to give due recognition to the rights of the individual. The individualistic movement which thus set in over the northern peoples of Europe and their extensions in the newly discovered lands went on till near the close of the nineteenth century. It was a liberating and disintegrating movement unquestionably necessary, and on the whole, wonderfully stimulating and developing. But it was not a final movement. It could not be a final movement. It was not even a main movement. The movement to unity springs from a deeper and more imperative impulse in human nature. "Man," as Aristotle said, "is a political (or social) animal." His need for individual freedom is not so great or vital as his need for society.

As was to be expected then, the movement for freedom was bound to terminate, not in anarchy and disintegration, but in a freer and larger unity. It is this search, not for the lost, but for a more spacious unity which is the dominant impulse, the characteristic principle of our day.

The nineteenth century, especially if we may be permitted to begin it with the French revolution, was predominantly a century that broke up old combinations and sought liberty. The twentieth (and indeed, the nineteenth, before its close) has already revealed itself as a century that seeks combinations. Its spirit is synthetic. It may prove to be, despite the war, the greatest of synthetic centuries and its great accomplishments are likely to be along synthetic lines. The war itself, while expressing the most tremendous antithesis of history also combined the most extensive synthesis and promises to result in nothing less than universal synthesis—the federation of the world.

This synthetic movement has shown itself in the political realm in the struggles of nations and races that had been broken up, to recover their lost unity. The great examples in the last century were the struggles for German and Italian unity, and as the outcome of the war, the successful assertion of Polish, Czecho-Slovak, Jugo-Slavic, and Ukrainian unity. The same impulse has revealed itself in the business world in the unprecedented multiplication of joint-stock corporations, trusts, combines and mergers. In all their quarrelsome history men were never so wearied of fighting.

We would be extraordinary if the same yearning for unity had not revealed itself amid the shattered fragments of the Christian church. Here, for nearly 50 years, bone has been coming to bone. The Presbyterian churches of Canada united in 1873, two of the Methodist in 1874, and three more with the same resultant union in 1883. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada have been carrying on a somewhat protracted courtship since 1903. There has been one notable union among the Presbyterian churches of Scotland—between the Free church and the United Presbyterian, and there are hopeful indications of another and still greater. Methodism in England has already achieved some minor unions and gives promise of complete union at an early date. Preliminary committee work has so far met with encouraging success. Tentative movements have occurred in the churches of Australia and between the two great Methodist churches of the United States. In England, leading representatives of all the Protestant churches are studying and conferring to

see if a United Protestantism is not possible. In the United States a movement with a still vaster and nobler objective is at work—the conference on faith and order, which seeks nothing less than a re-united Christendom. The foreign mission fields, notably China, have been largely apportioned so as to secure local unity and to avoid overlapping and competition.

The briefest survey of these union movements in the five continents of the globe reveals the massiveness of this synthetic movement and impresses with its irresistibility. It is like the movement of a glacier in everything, except its speed. If it is not a divine movement there is more basis for the old pagan belief in two creators, a good and an evil, than we Christians have hitherto supposed.

The immediate duty would seem to be to achieve the largest measure of organic union that now seems practicable. Let all the churches get together that can. Union at the earliest possible date is the imperative duty where there are no fundamental principles which would be compromised by such union.

But what is to be done where such fundamental antithesis are believed to exist? I mean in regard to doctrine such as that no church is a true church unless it is governed by bishops, who have been ordained by bishops, who can trace their connection back to the apostles, and that no sacraments are valid unless they have been administered by ministers who have been ordained by such bishops, or such a doctrine as that no church is a true church unless it is subject to the Pope of Rome as the Vicar of Christ.

Now I venture to suggest that in regard to such differences as exist over these doctrines we are not likely, just now, to make much headway in trying to arrange compromises or agreements. A more promising way of securing, at least a practical working alliance, lies broadly open before us.

As an outcome of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope which was carried on in England during 1916 the two Archbishops of England appointed five committees to deal with five subjects in the life of the church and nation. One of these subjects was the bearing of the gospel message on the industrial problems of today. The report of this committee was published a few months ago. It is altogether a very noble report; careful, yet bold, and unhesitatingly Christian. But I wish now only to call attention to one paragraph in the opening chapter: "In seeking to make this call ring in the ears of the church we wish to say at starting that we use the word church without any controversy, and in the largest sense to mean: All who profess and call themselves Christians. We know and deplore the divisions of Christendom, and we do not in the least underrate the difficulties involved in healing ancient wounds and restoring violated fellowship. We do not underestimate the theological and constitutional questions involved. But we say deliberately that in the region of moral or social questions we desire all Christians to begin at once to act together as if they were one body; in one visible fellowship. This could be done by all alike without any injury to theological principles. And to bring all Christians together to act in this one department of life as one visible body would involve no loss and manifold gain. We should get to know and trust one another; we should learn to act together; we should thus prepare the way for fuller unity; and, on the other hand, we should win for our action on social questions in town and

country a weight and effectiveness which it is idle to expect from the action of a variety of sects and bodies. What we desire to see in towns, countries, and villages is the organization of all who share the Christian profession to act together in the name of Christ for the making of a better England through the courageous application to the present day situation of the fundamental ethical principles of our religion." (Christianity and Industrial Problems, being the report of the Archbishop's Fifth Committee of Enquiry.)

The significance of this invitation to united action from a committee appointed by the archbishops, and including such high churchmen as the Bishop of Winchester and the late Bishop of Oxford, can scarcely be overestimated. Even more remarkable is the closing paragraph of an article by one of the best-known Catholic divines of Ontario, Father Minchin, in a recent Canadian Courier: "I probably have trespassed a little too far on your space, but I hope I have shown that as far as the Catholic church is concerned she has not been afraid now, any more than at any other time in her history, to stand up for the rights of the toiler. Furthermore, as she urges co-operation between employer and employee she will be most happy to promote co-operation amongst churches in order to better meet the pressing problems of the times."

The duty seems clear. We should spend no more time over theological problems that seem at present insoluble but unite to solve the social problems which we must solve or perish.



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John A. Maharg on the Budget

(Continued from Page 8)

tion to say whether it would be advisable to do that or not. But I have a counter proposition to make to the member for Brantford, and it is this: If he will give our concern the one-thousandth part of the profits that he made out of our shareholders, we will give him the entire profits that we made out of his shareholders. The profits of our concern were not made out of the shareholders of the manufacturing establishments, or the owners, or any of those connected with the industries. The profits that our concern derived were made from the shareholders of their own company—that is, if you like to call them profits. We do not call them profits, we call them savings that were made by handling our own goods instead of having to handle through other channels.

If manufacturers followed the same procedure and made their entire profits out of their own shareholders, there could be no criticism of that whatever. But they seem to take the opportunity, whenever they fancy they have it, of criticising the farmers' company because they are making money within their own business which in other years they have been allowing others to do them. I might go further and say that the charges which our concern makes are largely fixed charges—fixed by this government in the one case and by the Grain Exchange in the other. So that if they are making profits they are doing so because their charges are fixed and they have to take those charges according to the provisions of the Grain Act and the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Britain's Example

As I said at the start, Mr. Speaker, the ground has been fairly well covered, and it is not my intention to take up much further time. But I would just like to mention, in connection with the high cost of living, what has been done in the Old Country. My point is to show what has been done in the Old Country so far as the laborer is concerned. So far as I am aware bread was the only thing dealt with—there may have been other things—but this will suffice as an illustration to show what the government of Great Britain did in the matter of reducing the cost of living for the laboring man and taxing the wealthy to pay it. Previous to their taking action the ninepenny loaf, as they call it was costing one shilling and twopence—that would be fourteen pence. Originally the price had been fourpence.

The government took measures to fix the price at ninepence, and the loaf has been called the ninepenny loaf ever since. Now, to make up the amount that the government had to pay by way of subsidy to the bakers—and it was a large amount, in the first year amounting to something like £40,000,000 and in the second year to £60,000,000—in order to make better living conditions, every last dollar of that subsidy was taken by way of income tax out of large incomes—the burden was removed from the shoulders of the working man and transferred to the shoulders of those who were in a position to pay. If our government could have seen their way clear to do something like that I think it would have been a real benefit so far as our laboring men are concerned.

The U.S. Tariff

The hon. gentleman also used as an argument against any reduction in the tariff at this particular time that the United States had not seen fit to deal with their tariff during the war. There is a very good reason for that: The United States government saw fit years ago to do exactly what we have been asking the government to do. Their food, clothing, farm machinery, boots and shoes, and all leather goods have been coming in free—exactly what we have asked this government to give us. Then another reason the hon. gentleman gave against the free entry of goods was the question of cream separators.

Cream separators had been mentioned as an illustration of a line of manufacture that had worked successfully without protection, but he said they were covered by patents. Now, I imagine that by next session possibly

the hon. gentleman will try to apply that to binder twine also, but I think he will have quite a difficult task in explaining why the Canadian twine manufacturers are able to compete with foreign rivals, and certainly the question of patents can not apply there.

However, possibly they will find some excuse. The hon. gentleman says that there is a discrimination between the freight rate on wheat and the freight rate on agricultural implements. He might just as well suggest that the freight rate on wheat should be the same as the freight rate on sand, gravel or stone; his argument would be just as much to the point. All these rates are classified according to the value of the goods, the space they occupy in the car, and so on.

Pretexts and Excuses

As I have listened during the last few days to the excuses offered for the failure to make further reductions in the tariff, I have been wondering what excuse will be furnished next. Eight along we have been furnished with all kinds of excuses. Last year it was the war; this year it has been the war and demobilization. But demobilization is very nearly completed now, and the excuse is being switched to the unrest in the country. If the unrest is successfully coped with and things become normal, I do not know what excuse will be offered next for inaction in regard to the tariff, but a suggestion in that regard came from an hon. gentleman who addressed the house the other day and who said that we would have to look after the Asiatic manufacturer next. Well, I do not think we shall have much worry in that connection, but no doubt some argument of that kind may be advanced as a reason why no tariff reduction should be made. It is amusing to see the way these excuses shift from one thing to another. I have no doubt that when we come here next year and ask for revision of the tariff, some other excuse will be offered and we shall be asked to believe that it is just as important as any that we have had so far.

British Income Taxation

(Continued from Page 7)

employment exercised within the United Kingdom. Under Schedule E tax is charged on the salaries of government and public company officials.

Assessment and Collection

It is not possible here to go into all the details of the administration of the Income Tax Act, but the general method of assessment and collection may be indicated. The assessor first gives notice to all concerned, requiring them to furnish a statement of their income and property. Employers may be required to give the names and addresses of all their employees who are subject to income tax and the amount of their salaries. The assessors then report to the surveyor the names of all persons in their parish who are chargeable, and having assessed each individual, partly on the statements furnished, and partly on their own knowledge, deliver to the General Commissioners their certificates of assessment under Schedules A, B, and E, together with all statements they have received. The clerk to the General Commissioners then enters the assessments in the proper books. Persons chargeable under Schedule D may, if they wish, be assessed by the special commissioners, and this is often done by persons who do not wish to submit their affairs to local officials. If this privilege is not made use of, all statements of profits under Schedule D are sent by the assessor to the additional commissioners, who decide if they are correct and deliver them to the General Commissioners. The surveyor, who is charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the revenue, may see all assessments made by assessors in his district, and may recommend the increase or decrease of any assessment.

The General Commissioners, having considered the information laid before them by the assessors and surveyor, decide upon the assessment in each case and notify the persons charged, at the

same time appointing a day when they will hear appeals. At this appeal, the General Commissioners give a final decision, except as to points of law, which can be carried to the High Court, and eventually to the House of Lords. The time for appeals having passed, the General Commissioners send the final assessments and charges to the collectors for the various parishes, who make demand and carry out the collection, remitting the money collected to the Inland Revenue Department as required by the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The tax on incomes in Schedule C (dividends from government securities) is charged by commissioners designated for the purpose, referred to above as other commissioners, and is deducted from the interest, etc., paid to the person entitled thereto.

The super-tax is in all cases assessed by the Special Commissioners, who also assess the profits of railway companies under Schedule D. Every person liable to be charged super-tax is required, under a heavy penalty, to give notice to the Special Commissioners that he is so chargeable. The act also provides penalties for neglect of duty on the part of officials, and for attempts by persons liable to tax, to evade the payment of the full amount of tax. In some details the procedure of administration is different in the three divisions of the United Kingdom, England, Scotland and Ireland, and where this is so, the English procedure is that referred to in this article.

The Farmer's Position

The farmer's income for the purpose of the income tax is based upon his rent and is charged under Schedule B. Prior to the war, the income of the tenant farmer from his farm was assumed to be one-third of the rent, and as no tax was payable on incomes of less than £160 a year, which meant a rent of £480 a year, it was only the larger farmers who had to pay income tax at all.

At the present time, however, the assumed income of the occupier of farm land is double the annual value, and a great many farmers who formerly were not troubled about the income tax now have a very lively interest in this part of the budget. Take, for instance, a farmer paying a rent of £450 a year, with no other source of income outside his farm. In pre-war days, his income was assessed at £150 and he paid no tax upon it.

For the year 1919-20 he is assessed at £900, earned income, on which, at three shillings in the pound, he pays a tax of £135. Having an income of over £800 he gets no reduction on account of having a wife, nor for his children, unless he had more than two under 16 years of age, but in that case he can obtain relief from tax on £25, amounting to £3 15s. 0d. for each child above that number.

Naturally, the farmers feel that a hardship has been imposed upon them in this large increase in their assessment, but if they make complaint, a ready answer is available in the fact that the law gives them the option of paying income tax under Schedule D, in which case they would pay as persons in other businesses do, on their actual profits for the year. Very few farmers have taken advantage of this option, which indicated that probably they are not being overcharged in proportion to others with the same income. In order to be assessed under Schedule D, however, the farmer would have to keep much more complete accounts of his business than the great majority are in the habit of doing, and this, no doubt, is one of the chief reasons why his normal assessment is based on rent, instead of on actual profits as is the case with all other tax payers.

Market gardeners and nurserymen cannot be assessed on their rental, but must pay under Schedule D.

Owner Also Must Pay

In addition to the tax paid by the occupier of farm land, the owner pays income tax on the rent which he receives, being assessed under Schedule A at the annual value of the land. This, being unearned income, bears a higher rate of tax, depending on the total income of the owner from all sources. Where the owner and occupier are the same, he pays both taxes. Thus, in the example given above, if the farmer, instead of paying £450 a year rent is the owner of his farm, his income will

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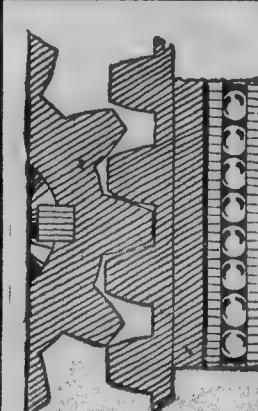
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be £1,350, of which £450 is unearned and £900 earned. Incomes of £1,350 pay 3s. 9d. in the pound on the earned portion, and 4s. 6d. on the unearned portion, so that the total payable in this case would be £232 10s. 0d. This is assuming that the farmer has no other source of income. If the income is higher, the rate at which it is taxed is higher.

Some Criticisms of the System

It is only natural to expect that any system of taxation should enjoy a certain amount of unpopularity. It is surprising, therefore, to find how little criticism is heard in England of the income tax. In fact, it might be said that the principle of the income tax is accepted by 99 per cent. of the people as a fair and just method of raising the revenues. Most people think they pay a little more than their fair share, but, at any rate, everyone knows exactly how much he or she pays, and many people can tell exactly how much any particular large item of government expenditure costs him personally in income tax. Every few years, a departmental or royal commission is appointed to consider the matter, and frequent amendments are made to the law. A royal commission is sitting at the present moment, having been recently appointed. The strongest objection that is made to the present law is in regard to a provision which says that the income of a married woman, living with her husband, is to be considered as part of his income for the purpose of the income tax and the super-tax. The effect of this is in most cases that both incomes are taxed at a higher rate than they would be if they were considered separately. For instance, suppose a married couple each had an income from dividends of £129 a year. If they were assessed separately both would come under the £130 exemption, and they would pay nothing. But taken together, they have an income of £258. With an abatement of £120, and relief on £25 for the wife, the husband pays tax on £113, which at three shillings in the pound, amounts to £16 19s. 0d. It is sometimes pointed out that if these people lived together without being married they could escape income tax, and the £16 19s. 0d paid in this case is in effect a penalty imposed by law upon legal marriage. Another grievance which is complained of is the fact that income derived from investments in the overseas dominions are in some cases subject to income tax, both by the British and the dominion government, and an organization has been

formed, which is known as the Association of Protest against the Duplication of Income Tax Within the Empire. Many well-known men are connected with this association, including Sir George Perley, Sir Gilbert Parker, and the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand.

Collection at the Source

The complaint of the working classes against the income tax is chiefly on account of the low figure (£130) at which exemption is at present fixed, and, in regard to the difficulty which they experience in avoiding an overcharge. This difficulty is also experienced by other persons of moderate income, and arises from the practice of collecting income tax from large concerns on their profits before distribution to the shareholders. This is called 'collection "at the source." When this is done the shareholder receives his dividend "free from income tax," and in almost every case it means that tax has been deducted from his dividend at the full rate of six shillings in the pound. But a person whose income is less than £500 only pays three shillings in the pound on unearned income, and has the right to claim a refund. This entails the making of a claim setting forth the facts in proper form with exact calculations as to what the correct charge should be. Since the income tax has become a luxury within the reach of almost every able-bodied man, it is not every income-tax payer who is qualified to comply with the necessary formalities. In fact, many business men find it wise to employ experts to make up their statements of profits, and claims for refund in order that the amount finally payable may be kept as low as possible. In one year, no less than 529,151 claims for refund were allowed, the repayments amounting to £2,798,289.

Note to Table 1

It will be seen that the amount payable on an income of £131, viz. £1, is less than the figure which would be arrived at by a charge of 2s. 3d. in the pound upon £11, which would be £1 4s. 9d. If a person with an income of £131 were charged this amount, however, he would be worse off than he would be in case his income were £130, when he would pay no income tax. To meet cases of this kind, which occur with all incomes just over a point at which the charges are increased, an allowance is made which is illustrated above. The same applies to the income of £131 shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 1.—Income Tax on Earned Income, 1919-20.

Income £	Net Income Taxed. £	Rate of Tax. s. d.	Amount Payable. £ s. d.	Per Cent. of Total Income. £ s. d.
130				
131	11	2 3	1 0 0	0.75
250	130	2 3	14 12 6	5.85
500	400	2 3	45 0 0	9.00
700	630	2 0	94 10 0	13.5
1,500	1,500	3 9	281 5 0	18.75
2,000	2,000	4 6	450 0 0	22.5
2,500	2,500	5 3	656 5 0	26.25

Table 2.—Income Tax on Unearned Income, 1919-20.

Income. £	Net Income Taxed. £	Rate of Tax. s. d.	Amount Payable. £ s. d.	Per Cent. of Total Income. £ s. d.
130				
131	11	3 0	1 0 0	0.75
250	130	3 0	19 10 0	7.80
500	400	3 0	60 0 0	12.00
700	630	3 9	118 2 6	18.75
1,500	1,500	4 6	337 10 0	22.50
2,000	2,000	5 3	525 0 0	26.25
2,500	2,500	6 0	750 0 0	30.00

Table 3.—Income Tax on Mixed Income, Assuming One-half Earned and One-half Unearned, 1919-20.

Income. £	Taxed as Earned. £	Taxed as Unearned. £	Amount Payable. £ s. d.	Per Cent. of Total Income. £ s. d.
131		11	1 0 0	0.75
250	5	125	19 6 3	7.72
500	150	250	54 7 6	10.87
700	280	350	107 12 6	15.37
1,500	750	750	309 7 6	20.62
2,000	1,000	1,000	487 10 0	24.37
2,500	1,250	1,250	703 2 6	28.12

Table 4.—Income Tax and Super-tax for Year 1919-20.

Income. £	Income Tax. £	Super-Tax. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Per Cent. of Income. £ s. d.
3,000	900	62 10 0	962 10 0	32.08
5,000	1,500	287 10 0	1,787 10 0	35.75
6,000	1,800	437 10 0	2,237 10 0	37.29
8,000	2,400	787 10 0	3,187 10 0	39.84
10,000	3,000	1,187 10 0	4,187 10 0	41.87
20,000	6,000	3,487 10 0	9,437 10 0	47.18
100,000	30,000	21,437 10 0	51,437 10 0	51.43

The Countrywoman

"They Spin Not"

THE other day a man said: "I believe the best way to be posted on public affairs is to consistently read Hansard, for sooner or later everything comes before the House of Commons." Certainly strange things occupy the attention of that august "house."

On the morning of June 18, William D. Ealer, of Waterloo North, in debating on the budget, had occasion to refer to the industrial tie-up then existent in Winnipeg. He was discussing the failure of the government to grasp the reasons for the difficulties. He said: "I read a few days ago in the Ottawa Citizen, a short account of a speech delivered in Montreal, which would be amusing if the subject matter with which it dealt were not so serious, and if the speaker had not betrayed such a lack of knowledge of fundamental conditions and of human nature. The address was delivered at a convention of the Daughters of the Empire, and the press reference to it was as follows:

"At the morning session, a titled lady told the members how feeling among the working people against the more fortunately placed might be avoided—by smiling at workingmen and remarking, 'It is a hot day, or a cold day,' to fit the occasion, and by driving dressed and bejewelled to a ball with the limousine lights turned off."

Mr. Ealer's remarks were fittingly sarcastic, and to the point. Continuing he said: "There is your remedy, Mr. Speaker—to have the fair ladies of this country smile upon the workingmen at their toil. When the titled ladies of this land drive down the streets in their motor cars, and see down in the ditch the chap sweating at his work, and thinking perhaps, of how he can supply his wife and little ones with the necessities of life, I wonder whether that man's mind is set at rest when he sees the charming smile of the lady who passes by in the motor car, dressed in silk and satin and adorned with costly jewels—Sir, if a mere smile is the remedy that can be supplied with effect, I wonder that the government has not gathered together some of these ladies and sent them to Winnipeg to try the effect upon the working people there."

Such an artless, patrician, woefully ignorant statement as that of the titled lady certainly deserved the sarcastic and caustic criticism showered upon it by Mr. Ealer. Once upon a time, but that was long ago, there might have been the legitimate excuse of ignorance, but not today. Early Victorian fiction featured the grand ladies bowing and smiling from carriages upon their assembled villagers, but today it is beside the point to ape the Victorian era.

Behind the scenes at the National Council of Women one heard remarks, not nearly so assinine, but none the less pitiful for that. Why can that class of woman not cease their senseless chatter about great movements, and get busy and study intelligently those movements; for they can do it intelligently if they cultivate the inclination and take the time? At any rate for the sake of the mass of women, let these few sheltered, cared-for, protected hot-house women refrain from making articulate the pantings of their atrophied patrician hearts. They might be hurt some day.

That Health Department

Still nothing is being done to establish that federal bureau of health, legislation for which was passed early in the recent session of the Dominion parliament. In spite of the fact that there was sufficient influence and public opinion brought to bear upon the government to pass the necessary legislation, the government forgets that what was really wanted was a health department, not an act to create same.

Last week, the Saskatchewan Medical Association met and urged that such department of health be established. Colonel F. Finley, professor of medicine, at McGill University, is reported to

have said on the question: "We must all welcome the proposal to establish a ministry of health at Ottawa. A well organized department with authority to introduce and compel reforms should result in vastly increased physical efficiency in the population. The crowded and squalid dwellings of the poor in large cities should be replaced and lessen the total of tuberculosis. New towns should be aided and encouraged to retain spaces for playgrounds and parks instead of their being held by land speculators. The benefits of a pure water, milk and food supply should be secured to all and particularly in these days of high prices and scarcity of liquid refreshments.

"The war has taught us the value of healthy men and has demonstrated how large a number are incapacitated by some physical defect from undertaking active service. Infant welfare, inspection of school children and the enforcement of good hygienic conditions in shops and factories should all come under close supervision and every effort made to maintain a high standard of physical development.

"Laboratories manned by adequate staffs sufficiently remunerated to attract capable men, should exist in all towns and districts at the public expense. Not only should such institutions report on hygienic conditions but

years that woman has made any attempt to demand her proper place in the world, and we see what strides she has made towards the betterment of her position.

Everything points to a federal election in the near future. The session which has just closed at Ottawa has granted some women, at least, a vote. Women see to it that our forces are behind or within the ballot-box for that which we feel and know to be the best for ourselves and our country. There is strength in unity. Let us, therefore, unite and strive for a lower tariff if not a free trade policy.—Amy Hodgins.

The Troublesome Baby

The little ones cling to the mother,
With kisses that softly fall,
But somehow the troublesome baby
Is nearest her heart of all—
III, and fretful, and small,
But dearest to Mother of all.

The neighbors wonder and pity,
Hearing its querulous cry.
"She is losing her youth and beauty,"
Say friends as they pass her by;
"Well were the babe to die,
And the mother have rest," they sigh.

But over the wee white cradle,
Her soft eyes full of prayer,
Beneath the weary mother;

tation. Few of the women's locals in Alberta, if any of them, sent their full quota of delegates. But it is because women feel that it is next to impossible for them to leave their homes and their children for the necessary length of time. There is no question that it is a sacrifice. But nothing really great has ever been accomplished without sacrifice. And the farm people of Alberta in their political campaign are bent on something really great, which no red-blooded Alberta man or woman can long withstand. It is to be hoped that the U.F.W. clubs of Alberta will see the bigness and the fineness of the thing which they have started, and will muster every woman in the country into their ranks, and when the next conventions are held, send their full quota of delegates, one in ten and major portion thereof. And for the other provinces where open conventions have been decided upon, that they will gather the last woman from the furthest corner of the constituency, into those conventions, and make them a part of the political scheme of things. This new movement from the plain people is too enthrallingly important for our women to stay out.

Women Police

A significant sign of the times was the resolution passed at the convention of Scottish Burghs, held in Edinburgh recently, to the effect that the views should be ascertained of the municipalities administering their own police forces in Scotland concerning the expediency of introducing women police. During the last four-and-a-half years, ever since, that is to say, the first organization of the voluntary patrol by what is now the National Council of Women, in October of 1914, the idea of a women police has been gaining, not only in official, but in public favor. At first, the idea had to run the gauntlet of much comment. The inevitable humorist literally fell upon the subject. But the comment, from the beginning, was very largely favorable, whilst the humorist was always utterly good natured. Indeed, the idea of the police-woman made almost instant appeal to common sense, so much so that, within a few months of the organization of the force in London, one of the chief promoters of the movement was able to say that the general public, far from looking upon the policewoman as an additional repressive agent, was inclined to look upon her as a friend, one whom they could, without any hesitation, summon to their aid in case of need.

Now where the movement meets with opposition it is safe to say that it is almost entirely due, as was pointed out, recently, by Miss Edith Tancred, director of the Scottish Training School for Policewomen, to the ignorance of the general public as to the existing conditions under which criminal law is administered. The process of arrest, charging, committing to police cells, custody whilst in police cells, the subsequent bringing before the courts, the trial, with the necessary investigation and evidence connected with it, are, Miss Tancred said, almost altogether carried out by men as constables, lawyers, and magistrates. "In nearly every other department of life," she added, "women are allowed to deal with women and have a large share in the care of children. It is only in the police forces that these duties have been entirely relegated to men."

Women and Political Conventions

The editor of this page has not found at the political conventions she has attended this summer, any large or even representative number of women, although the conventions were as open to women as to men. There were a few exceptions. At the Neepawa convention more than a third of the audience were women. At Rosetown there were nearly 50 women. In Alberta the representation of women were more significant, since the conventions were not open conventions but delegate conventions, each delegate representing at least ten members of the U.F.W.A. or U.F.A.

It was not because women are less interested in politics that they were not at the conventions. It was not because, and here I speak of Alberta, women were not entitled to any more represen-



Who Could Not Like to be a Part of This Picture?

they should prove of the greatest value in carrying out laboratory tests for physicians and in tracing carriers of disease, typhoid for instance.

"If in war time, these methods can be utilized, it would appear a much simpler matter to adopt them in settled communities. Whilst provincial and other laboratories are doing excellent work, they require support and extension and for this a much larger budget is necessary than is now deemed sufficient."

Must Read to Know

I have just read that very interesting and instructive article, *Women and Special Privilege*, by Mary P. McCallum, in *The Guide*, of July 2. I was very much impressed with the simple, yet definite manner in which she writes. Surely there is no woman who could read that and not understand just how the tariff affects her, and act accordingly. But, will she read? This I have found to be one of the greatest drawbacks to the women of rural districts. So often one hears the remark, "Oh, I have no time to read," or, "When I get my work done I am too tired." These are lame excuses. If women want a vote they should first know what they are voting for, and how are they to know if they do not read and study the political situation from every point of view. Woman has too long been held in the back-seat through her own fault. She was too slow in demanding her rights. It is only within the last few

And never was face so fair,
Pale and tired with care—
But the glory of love is there!

Rosey, and round, and dimpled,
Dewy with childish sleep,
She tucks in her other darlings,
Whom angels watch and keep,
Ah, if a darker angel
Anear this treasure creep!

Bless thee, beautiful mother!
Thy heart hath a place for all—
Room for the joys and the sorrows,
However fast they fall;
Room for the baby, small,
That may love thee better than all.

—The Delineator.

Women and Political Conventions

The connection of the policewomen with the police courts is, however, only a part, and by no means the most important part, of the work they accomplish. Their duties include all manner of supervision and preventive work, and, where one arrest is made it is safe to assume that many difficulties have been "settled out of court." For the policewoman is a highly-trained worker. Much more is necessary, in joining the force, than simply donning the uniform. At the School of Constabulary in London, or at similar schools in the provinces and in Scotland, the candidates undergo a course of training lasting three months.—Christian Science Monitor.



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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Mrs. Burbank



Mrs. M. L. Burbank

Mrs. M. L. Burbank, who, for more than a year, has been assistant secretary to Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan, for the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has recently been made secretary. Her office is in the Central office, Farmers' Building, Regina.

Her work of the past year has given Mrs. Burbank a very friendly relationship with the women of the organization. Her personality has made this more than a business relation.

Before coming into the organization, Mrs. Burbank was connected with the Y.W.C.A. in Saskatoon, where she was widely known. She comes into her new work filled with the possibilities of the farmers' movement and imbued with a realization of the very real place women can take in it. Best wishes for Mrs. Burbank's success are extended to her by all who know her.

Organizing Experiences

On March 27, I visited Excel, where I organized a U.F.W.A. local with Mrs. Burkholder and Mrs. Budd as president and secretary, and 11 paid-up members. These two ladies proved to be real live wires, and have since raised the membership to 37 and have organized a Junior Branch.

Two days later I visited the Glenada local, Mr. Knead driving me out from Oyen, and Mr. Stoner bringing me back. While there I enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Byler. Although there had been a misunderstanding as to the date I had a fine meeting.

On June 18, I visited the Claremont local, 35 miles from Alsask. I have to thank Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden for their kindness in driving me to and from Alsask, and for their hospitality while there.

On June 20, I attended a picnic near the Lovevale schoolhouse, some 25 miles from Oyen. The weather was fine, and I should say that there were at least 500 people present, and where I also had the pleasure of hearing able addresses by Lorne Proudfoot, director of the Medicine Hat constituency, as well as Mr. Kilpatrick and the Rev. Smith.

I went from the picnic to New Brigden, which is about midway between Oyen and Monitor, and where I was entertained by the MacArthur family in their beautiful home. They have a very enthusiastic Red Cross society here, but now, when the Red Cross work is about over, they want something to take its place, and were wavering between a U.F.W.A. and a Women's Institute. I took a vote, which showed nine in favor of the U.F.W.A. and one for the institute, four remaining neutral. One of the latter said that she had read all about the institute but she knew nothing about the U.F.W.A., which was certainly rather discouraging to the organizer, who had spoken for almost an hour, trying to explain the aims and objects of that society. But I have asked that copies of all literature bearing on the subject be sent to them, and I hope that they will decide to join us. If they do, they will be a great acquisition, as their Red Cross record is marvellous, and I have no doubt that they will bring the same energy and intelligence to the new work.

While there, I learned that Mr. MacArthur had given a talk on "Deep Furrows" to the local U.F.A., which is, I think, an excellent idea, and might well be copied in all our locals as so many of our settlers who have come to the country within the past ten years have not the least idea of how much they are indebted to the farmers' organizations.

Mr. MacArthur, accompanied by his

mother, wife and sister, drove me 40 miles to Chinook, and from there I went south, 25 miles, to the Langford school. The road was magnificent and under Mr. Carleson's skilful manipulation, his car made the distance in considerable less than an hour. I organized there, having a most appreciative audience of both men and women. Mr. and Mrs. Suitar brought me back to Chinook in the evening.

Mr. Proudfoot had arranged for me to have a meeting in the town the following evening, but no one came out, which was a disappointment but not a surprise, as it has been my experience that the women who live near, or in, a town do not appreciate the U.F.W. as do the women far out on the prairie.

My next meeting was to have been at Maunders, 15 miles from Hanna, but although I was at Hanna at the time appointed and waited there all day, no one ever appeared to take me out to the place of the meeting, so I concluded that there either had been a misunderstanding or an accident. There are still a few places which I will try to visit in July. At all the places which I have visited I have enlisted the co-operation of one or more public-spirited women to act as sub-organizers among the surrounding communities.

In closing my report, I wish to say that I have been among a splendid class of people, intelligent, patriotic, and thrifty. Although many of them have had repeated crop failures, their farms are well cultivated; their homes neat and comfortable, inside and out, and with nearly always fine plantations of young trees. In almost all the homes where I was so kindly entertained, I saw well-worn bibles lying ready to hand, and when I heard the sweet voices of little children, mingling with the reverent tones of the parents as they repeated the prayer that Christ taught His disciples I had a vision of the future greatness of Alberta when every knee shall bow to Him who died to save the world.

This trip has also brought home to me, very forcibly, how much the women of the prairies need the U.F.W., and also, how much the U.F.W. need the women of the prairies.—Jean Stevenson, Craigmyle, Alberta.

A New Variety

The old adage, "Like begets like," is not always in accord with life experiences. One would naturally have thought that Mr. Burnell's visit to Roseisle would have resulted in the upbuilding of a strong men's local. Our surprise then can be better imagined than described when the intimation reached us that a result in no sense less commendable, and infinitely more unique was the outcome. Roseisle has the honor of being the first Women's Section organized by our genial field

secretary. A temporary organization was effected. Mrs. Percy Landles was elected secretary pro tem. From what we know of the local workers in this part we predict that the newly-formed woman's organization is destined to become one of the leading units in the Women's Section of the movement.

Fine Rest Room

The Deloraine Home Economics Society opened a rest room just over a year ago. Owing to the war, we felt we were not warranted in spending more money on our own comforts than was absolutely necessary, therefore we began on a very small scale.

We rented a small front room in a dwelling house on Main Street and fitted it up. Most of the furniture was donated or loaned to us. What we had to buy was paid for by donations of cash from friends interested in our experiment. We hired the woman living in the house to do the caretaking.

Our local paper kindly advertised our opening (Saturday April 20), and we had a good attendance. We sold ice cream during the afternoon and evening and realized \$25.

The society had a booth at the grain growers' picnic, held in Deloraine last July and our funds were replenished by another \$25. These amounts, with a few small contributions during the summer, paid the expenses for the first six months.

In the fall, our caretaker moved out of the house, and the heating question presented itself, but we felt the rest room was more necessary than during the summer. The country women needed a place where they could go and warm up before doing their shopping, and where they might leave heavy wraps and parcels while going from store to store. The war was over, too. It was therefore decided to continue for another year.

We rented the whole house in which our rest room was situated, and heated two rooms, then offered the remainder of the house, rent free, for the services of a caretaker. More furniture was kindly donated for the second room and a "dish shower" brought a nice supply of cups, saucers, plates and spoons.

To meet our winter expenses, which were now increased by fuel bills, etc., "Ten-cent Teas" were served on Saturday afternoons. These were well patronized, and quite a social, as well as a financial success, and would have met all demands had they not been called off on several occasions on account of "flu" outbreaks and bad roads. Any shortages, however, were more than made up for by serving refreshments at the curling rink during the local Bonspiel.

On April 19, we celebrated our first



Mrs. Irene Parlby

Public Health Committee

By Irene Parlby

There are still a few more committees the clubs might form. Why not a Public Health committee? Solely needed in most districts. What could it do? What indeed could it not do? Fight dirt, disease, unsanitary conditions wherever it can find them, in the school, the local hotel, or restaurant, the creamery, the village. Institute clean-up days, fly swatting, burning of garbage, see that the regulations of the provincial health department are obeyed or know the reason why. More children die of whooping cough than any other disease, and yet in nearly every district you will find fond mothers quite calmly taking whooping infants in among their neighbors' children and passing the good thing along in friendly fashion. There is equal carelessness about most other health precautions. More germs are passed on, from the commonest ailments to venereal disease, by the use of the common drinking cup than any other way, and yet every rural community sticks to the time-honored custom of drinking out of the kitchen dipper and putting it back in the bucket of water. Any casual unknown stranger who, passing by, stops at a farm house for a drink uses the same method to slake his thirst, and the baby of the house may be the next to take a turn, the fond mother quite oblivious to the risk it runs. The club Public Health committee could do a great educational work and it would always find the provincial health department ready to aid it with information and bulletins.

July 30, 1919

(1629) 33

anniversary by again serving ice cream.
—Mrs. George Neil Stewart.

W.G.G.A. Contributions

Rutland W.G.G.A.	
Red Cross General Fund	\$75
Woodlawn W.G.G.A.	
W.C.T.U. General Fund	\$33
W.C.T.U. Girls' Refuge, Saskatoon	33
Children's Shelter, Saskatoon	33
Perley W.G.G.A.	
Widows and Orphans of Mercantile Marine	57
Ormiston W.G.G.A.	
Returned Soldiers' Hospital, Moose Jaw	25
Belgian Relief	25
Avonlea W.G.G.A.	
Qu'Appelle Sanatorium	\$15

Club Briefs

The holding of a school fair, at Rowley, is under discussion, but the question has been left open until the agricultural society decides on its course regarding an agricultural fair for this fall.

The secretary was instructed to write the Extension Department, University of Alberta, to secure a travelling library.

A board of directors will be appointed at the next meeting, to draft a program for the year's work.—Mrs. A. M. Richardson, secretary.

The officers of Weiler, Pleasant Prairie, John Know, and Cherry Grove U.F.A. locals, held a social meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. F. Root, on the afternoon of May 7, and organized a district association with Mrs. Roy Ballhorn as president, and Miss Laura Kuester as secretary-treasurer. They decided on a program for the unification of work and adjourned to meet with Mrs. A. G. Gross, on the first Saturday in June.

A meeting of the Rowley U.F.W.A. was held recently. Owing to sickness in the neighborhood and unfavorable roads, the attendance was small, but we hope soon to increase our membership and have a live organization.

An interesting paper on "The Status of Women of Alberta," was read by the president, Mrs. Fales.

Mr. Thibaudeau, the school inspector, gave a short talk on Social Reform to the Stettler U.F.W.A., which was much enjoyed.—Mrs. Caroline H. Syson, secretary.

The Bluesky U.F.W.A. annual report shows an active year's work. The local has made arrangements for a travelling library and expects the books soon. They have had the school children of the district medically inspected by a doctor, and they are planning to hold a school fair this year. Two bags of sewing and knitting have been sent in to the Red Cross headquarters.—Mrs. Pearl, Chowen, secretary.

I am very pleased to tell you that I organized a new Women's Section of the Pengarth G.G.A. today, with the following officers: President, Mrs. A. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. O. E. Olson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Irving; directors, Mesdames Tarr, Graves, Boulker, Moss, and Underwood; club reporter, Mrs. H. McNabb.

Fifteen ladies attended the meeting and all joined. We should hear good things of this section, the ladies, by their questions, proving themselves well abreast of the times. I fell sure Pengarth will be a very interesting club.—Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, director, district 8, Dilke, Sask.

Our ladies have now, with the assistance of Mrs. J. W. Field, U.F.W.A. director, organized a women's local. Mrs. Field has, I believe, organized six other women's locals.—P. J. Tooley, Grande Prairie.

There is room for a U.F.W.A. or a good increase in the U.F.A. at Claysmore, if the women take part. The schoolhouse was the most up-to-date one I had seen in the country.—H. E. Spencer.

The U.F.W.A. local at Jenner is going strong.—A. L. Robertson, Peerless local.

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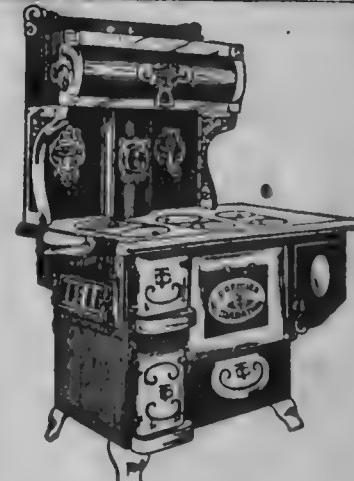
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Young Canada Club

By Dixie
Patton

The Drought

Once as I went out to dig,
Upon the shore the shells so big;
All the sky had clouded under,
And the little fish began to wonder
If the rain would come with thunder.

I took my spade and bucket home,
No more that day the beach to roam;
The gusty wind came on at first,
But ere very long a cloud did burst.

And soon the rain came down in torrents,
Till it churned the lake in currents;
Then as the flood began to wain,
The little fish flashed in the rain.

Next day as I went out to dig,
The lake had risen twice as big;
The little fish they came to me,
And said: "We like the rain, you see."

The grass was now so very green,
And cattle in the meadows seen
Were cropping the grass to hearts
desire,
The dew now clung to thorn and brier.

All the dust was washed away,
The fields and meadows in best array;
When I awoke, and 'twas a dream!
And, ah! how happy did it seem!

—Francis G. Reed (11), Fiske, Sask.

Had a Good Time

Just thought I'd have a look in and see how you all are, and let you know I haven't forgotten all about the club. I think I'll tell you about the picnic at Loverna we were at. Perhaps some of you were there, but I'll tell it for the ones who were not.

I think the prettiest things were the procession and the drills. The girls and boys of the town all had flags. They marched up in pairs to a platform. Then they sang three verses of O-

Canada, and three verses of The Maple Leaf Forever. Then they marched off the platform, and the big girls exchanged their flags for strips of red, white and blue cloth, and the little girls for red, white and blue sticks.

The leader of the big girls had a piece of red, white and blue cloth over her shoulder, and a sash of red. Then the little girls drilled and marched off. The big girls drilled longer than the little girls. After they drilled there was some speeches and the presentation. Now I guess as I don't want to take up much space (for I must leave some room for the Doo Dads), I'll close. Luck to the club.—Jean Travis, Muhlbach, Alta.

Gough Lake U.F. Picnic

This is the first time I have written to your successful club. I live on a farm, and we have taken The Guide for a long time. I have always read the stories and Doo Dad pictures on the boys' and girls' page, and I think they are very interesting.

I live one-and-a-half miles from school, and as we are now having our

holidays, I thought I would write about a picnic we had.

The name of our school is Gough Lake, named after a lake which is close to us, so the picnic was called Gough Lake picnic.

It was held on July 4. It wasn't a very large picnic, but we surely had a good time. There was a nice stand, and they gave each of the children an orange and dish of ice-cream.

They had many sports for children. I won five prizes. After all the races and sports were over, every one had supper. They all ate from the same table. After supper people began to go home, and next day every one was saying how well they enjoyed themselves.—Ella Langford, age 14, Leo, Alta.

when we left the schoolhouse. When we were about half way home it started to rain. We made our horses go faster because we wanted to get home before the storm grew worse. When we were nearly home it started to hail. My sister's hats were blown away, but I caught hold of mine just in time. We dismounted (for we were on horseback) but it was quite difficult because the horses hair was wet. We ran home as fast as we could. My brother sat down in the wet clay. We reached home in safety but were wet to the skin. The hailstones had caused little lumps on my youngest sister and my arms. I would like correspondents of my own age.—Maud Nowlin, age 12, Carmangay, Alta.

The New Dress

This young lady is having a new dress made. She is very anxious to have it done before Sunday, for that is the only day on which she will have an opportunity to wear it. She cannot assist the dressmaker much in the sewing, but she can thread the needles so that no time shall be lost. She does not look like a vain girl, and we hope she is not. It is well to have nice dresses and to wear them on proper occasions, but it is silly to be vain for fine clothes. A monkey may be dressed in a silk jacket and wear diamonds, but he is a monkey still. Wishing the club much success.—Elsie Roesler, age 16, Compeer, Alta.

Likes Prize

Thank you ever so much for the beautiful book which I received a few days ago. I have just finished reading it, and think it is one of the nicest funniest books that I have ever read. Wishing the club every success.—Nellie Dunlop, Kelwood, Man.

HEAT IN THE LAND OF DOO

IT is a very hot night in the land of Doo. The Doo Dads have gone to the beach, but in spite of that they find that the heat of the summer night is almost unbearable. They have worked up every plan they can think of for sleeping out-of-doors. Sleepy Sam was selfish enough to take the dog's kennel, with the result that the dog is making the most mournful music which no one seems to be paying the least attention to. Old Doe Sawbones has an airy situation, as he put his bed on top of the chimney. The Dude is far removed from the earth and is having a lovely snooze, but the crab is soon going to remind him that he still belongs to the troublesome land of Doo. The children were to cross with the heat that they put them in sacks and hung them on the line so that the breeze would help to keep them cool. Poly is in the barrel of water. It is a good thing that he is thin or he would never get out of there. Poly is so fat that he has tipped the boat, but he is so cool that way that he does not wake up. The poor cop cannot forget his worries in sleep for a great big crab has just bitten him by the toe. Two brilliant little Dads hit upon a great idea for keeping cool. In fact they are in the coolest spot in the land of Doo—the ice-box. The fellow on top with ice to his feet and another piece tied on his head must be dreaming that he is hunting reindeer near the North Pole. If that flag-pole ever breaks there will be at least three little fellows take an early morning bath that they did not bargain for.





FLEET FOOT FOR STURDY WEAR

Put the boys and girls in **Fleet Foot** shoes this summer. They can have two or three pairs of **Fleet Foot** for the price of one pair of leather shoes. The low price of **Fleet Foot** and their sturdy wear, make them the most satisfactory and economical summer shoes you can buy for children.

The Best Shoe Stores Sell **Fleet Foot**.



18



For Better Preserves

We have published a little book that is not only interesting, but helpful. It contains, besides a complete Section of "Hints for Canners," a large number of exceptionally good recipes which will be appreciated by housewives during the preserving season.

In the interests of the family health and for true economy "Can All the Fruit and Vegetables you can" and to get best results in so doing, have a copy of this useful book before you.

In addition to these features,

For your free copy of this book, write

DEPT. 26

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL

FREE OFFER



Cremonaphone TALKING MACHINE

The machine that plays all records.

Write today and get our special offer to sell you this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely free of all charge.

With Records for One Year

The machine illustrated above can be secured for as little as \$5.00 down, and the balance payable on easy instalments. There is no better talking machine upon the market. It has every new and worth while improvement. It plays all makes of records and its tone is well nigh perfect. Cabinets have a beautiful piano finish.

Write for Particulars of Our Big Free Offer

AMHERST PIANOS, LTD.
Amherst, N.S.

This offer—if taken advantage of right away, enables you to get new records for a whole year without a penny cost. Send in coupon without delay.

Send me full particulars of your free offer of a year's supply of records if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking Machine.

NAME
ADDRESS

Amherst Pianos, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.



A Bath for Every Home

You can now have a well equipped bathroom no matter where you live or how little room you have. With the Jewel Bath you can have a good hot water bath at any time and in a full sized standard Bath tub.

No plumbing or expensive installation required.

Jewel Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange "Canada's Leading Sample Market"

Why Farmers Should Ship to the Fort William Market

THE Dominion Government has announced open markets in wheat for the coming crop year. It is, therefore, desirable and necessary for farmers to ship their grain to that point where the highest market value and the most efficient service can be secured. Without doubt that market is Fort William. Why?

- 1.—Because this exchange has passed a regulation prohibiting speculation; members are only allowed to participate in legitimate hedging. This is in accordance with the wishes of the farmers of the Canadian Northwest.
- 2.—Because 95% of western grain moved eastward is unloaded at the Head of the Lakes and your agent here will take a personal interest in seeing that you get good weights and make a final examination of the car on its arrival. If the seals on your car are broken or the car is leaking you will be sure of redress, as your agent will be right on the ground.
- 3.—Because the dominant sample market of Canada is Fort William. Premiums

are assured if sold on the sample market here. You cannot afford to lose these premiums. If you are in doubt as to the proper procedure to follow under sample market trading, drop us a line.

4.—Because, if you consign grain to an agent here you will get your final outturn and cheque much quicker than from elsewhere. Your agent elsewhere cannot send final settlement until he receives, from the Head of the Lakes, the official weight certificate. The same train that carries the final settlement from your agent here carries the official weight certificate to your agent elsewhere. Your agent here will save you anywhere from 24 hours to 72 hours, with a resultant saving in interest charges, etc.

The advantages of shipping to this market will be summarized in future advertisements—Watch for them.

FREE—A set of seven educational circulars, explaining the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act. You should have them. Send a postal card to us and we will mail them to any address.

Secretary: D. Birkett, Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

Some firms doing business in our Exchange:

MERCHANTS GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED.
N. M. PATERSON & COMPANY.
FORT WILLIAM GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.
BOLE GRAIN COMPANY.
DAVIDSON & SMITH.

MUTUAL ELEVATOR COMPANY.
SERVICE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED.
TERMINAL GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED.
M. SELLARS & SON.
DWYERS ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

CANADIAN FEED MANUFACTURING CO.
MUIRHEAD-BOLE ELEVATOR CO., LTD.
LAKEPORT ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED.
A. D. LE MAY.



BINDER TWINE

550 Feet Standard Manilla

This is Highest-Grade Twine. It is this year's stock and is being manufactured at the mills today to our order. In addition to the High Quality of our Twine we can save you money.

Write us for Special Prices on Car Lots or Smaller Quantities, F.O.B. your station. Quality counts.

BARB WIRE

We specialize in Wires and Stock

		F.O.B. Saskatoon
Four-point Genuine Lyman	80 Rods per Spool	\$5.25
Two-point Gledden	80 Rods per Spool	5.05
Two-point Baker	80 Rods per Spool	5.00
Two-point American Special	80 Rods per Spool	4.85
Write for our Special Direct-from-Factory Prices. F.O.B. Your Station, on small quantities and Carload Lots.		

SASKATOON HARDWARE CO. Limited
150 Second Avenue South

Saskatoon

IMPORTANT to the Farmers of Western Canada from McBean Bros.

Now that we are to have open markets again, we are prepared, as heretofore, to give our best advice as to the future trend of the markets to all who intend shipping us their grain.

Note that the Grain Act (Sec. 180) distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship your grain to whom you may order. Send us your car number and storage tickets properly endorsed and we will do the rest.

We think you will be wise in communicating with us before selling your grain this year.

McBEAN BROS., 162-170 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

WE WANT OATS

The Dwyer Elevator Co. is one of the largest distributors of oats in this district.

Private Elevator, Capacity, 250,000 Bus.

SPECIALTIES:
WHEAT, OATS,
BARLEY

TOP PRICES PROMPT SERVICE
DWYER ELEVATOR CO. LTD.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Members Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Bole Grain Company

LICENSED
Commission
Merchants
and
Elevator
Operators

Fort William - Ont.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, July 25, 1919.
WHEAT—Last week saw the opening of future markets, and at the time of writing new crop futures have scored heavy advances over the fixed prices of the past season. Buying is said to be for the account of eastern milling concerns and others who were interested in the pessimistic co-operative reports of southern countries. Selling is, of course, limited to speculators, and those who are hedging their standing crops in the Winnipeg market.

OATS—Also were influenced by the very pessimistic news from the south and from Alberta, and although the cash demand for oats is not keen, and many grades of oats at the time of writing are unsaleable, parties buying during the past days have had higher and yet higher values in view owing to the probable shortage of feed. Sentiment throughout the week has been bullish, and no doubt many "shorts" in this grain are now on the other side. It is purely and simply a "crop situation" market, and is very easily affected by any kind of news that comes along.

BARLEY—This article is probably the only cereal marketed here that is being worked for export. Exporters have been constant buyers of the July future having sold three and four barley for shipment abroad, and protected themselves in the July to such an extent that sellers of the July future are forcing values higher in buying in their three and four barley for this month's delivery. Other grades of barley are practically unsaleable at the time of writing at any price to compare with the July future.

FLAX—This is out of the hands of the farmers practically speaking. The holdings of flax by growers are negligible. Trade in the grain is very small, and although any quantities of cash flax have been taken by crushing interests at good premiums for the top grade, they dropped out of the market entirely today, with a resultant drop in the value of the current month future. Future new crop deliveries are a speculative proposition entirely.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July	Week ago	Year ago
21	22	23	24
Oats	92	92	93
July	93	92	93
Oct.	87	87	87
Barley	130	130	131
July	130	130	131
Oct.	124	124	124
Flax	588	606	615
July	588	606	615
Oct.	559	576	574
Wheat	224	225	230
July	224	225	230
Oct.	221	222	227

tions 38.39c. delivered, cases included; jobbing extras \$15.25, ones \$14.25, twos \$12.50. Live fowl 19-21c., roosters 17c., broilers 24c.

Calgary

Market firm, receipts light, dealers pay 38.40c. delivered, cases included; jobbing unchanged. Live fowl selling at 22c.

New York

Current flsts 47-50c., extras 54-55c.

Chicago

Current flsts 43-44c., storage packed flsts 44-44½.

EDMONTON

July 25.—This week's receipts were: Cattle, 95; hogs, 1,108; sheep, 236.

With cattle receipts less than half of last week's prices on all classes of good stock, cattle advanced from a quarter to three-quarters. The demand is good, poor ones are hard to sell except at canner prices.

Heavy export steers \$10.00 to \$10.50

Good butcher 9.00 to 10.00

Stockers 7.00 to 9.00

Choice cows and heifers 7.50 to 9.00

Stockers 5.00 to 8.00

Canners and cutters 4.00 to 5.00

Very few hogs on sale this week. Price from \$23.00 to \$23.75. No demand for sheep. Wethers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; ewes, \$8.00 to \$9.00; lambs, \$12.00 to \$14.00.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

July 24.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 4,000; calves, 2,000; hogs, 5,800; sheep, 500; horses, 10; cars, 890.

Cattle

Killing cattle rates were under pressure again today. No good to choice, dry-fatted beefs were included, and quality averaged plain to common, with considerable junk among arrivals. A few loads of range stock carried fair quality. Late sales yesterday included several loads of Canadian feeders at \$9.50 to \$13.50, and heifers of like origin which went to packers at \$9.50 to \$11.00. Stockers and feeders arriving today were very common and much of the native stuff was of kind, salable down from \$7.50 to \$6.00 and under. Veal calves dropped 50 cents to \$16.50 top.

Hogs

Practically steady prices prevailed on the market today, with the bulk of the sales slightly stronger than yesterday. Bulk was from \$21.25 to \$21.50 and ranged from \$21.25 to \$22.00. Pigs were a quarter higher at \$21.00, with a few odd sales as high as \$21.25 reported. Receipts were estimated at 5,800 head.

Sheep

Lambs dropped a quarter at the top today, coming down to \$16.50, while other grades remained on a steady basis, with ewes up to \$8.50; wethers listed up to \$10.50; yearlings from \$7.00 to \$12.50; and bucks from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Shorthorn Sale at Brandon

The Western Canada Shorthorn Sale Association will hold its second show and sale at Brandon on November 26 and 27. This will, undoubtedly, be even a better collection of cattle than the one held last April at Brandon, and those who want foundation stock to start right or want to raise the standard of their herd should keep this in mind. Every effort will be made to make this a red letter day in Shorthorn history in Western Canada. The membership fee in the association is \$5.00, and the secretary, Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man., will be glad to hear from anyone who is interested.

Regina and Moose Jaw

Receipts light, between produce dealers and wholesale grocers quite a spread in quotations to country shippers is noted, 43-46c. respectively being quoted, jobbing 46c., retailing 55c., cartons 60c., specials 65c.

Montreal

Firm, jobbing prices well maintained, specials 62-64c., extras 58c., ones 52c.

Improved export demand reported for storage fall shipments.

Toronto

Higher, jobbing specials 60c., extras 57c., flsts 54c.; receipts show slight increase.

Winnipeg

Firm, supplies limited, today's quotations to country shippers show an advance of three cents for the week, jobbers now offering 46c. delivered, cases returned; jobbing 50-55c., retailing 55c., cartons 60c., specials 65c.

No change, receipts falling off, some country shippers get 40c. but most quota-

SASKATOON

Receipts light, quality showing very little improvement, quotations to country shippers 38-39c., jobbing 41-42c., retailing 45c.

Edmonton

No change, receipts falling off, some country shippers get 40c. but most quota-

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
Year ago	221	218	215	200	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 21 to July 26 inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Exl Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Fd.	FLAX	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE	2 CW
July 21	175	94	90	90	88	85	130	126	120	120	125	120	120	595	583	508	135	135	
22	175	93	89	89	87	84	130	125	120	120	120	120	120	613	603	526	135	135	
23	175	93	89	89	87	84	131	126	121	121	121	121	121	622	612	535	135	135	
24	175	93	90	90	88	85	133	128	123	123	123	123	123	633	623	546	138	138	
25	175	93	90	90	88	85	137	132	128	128	128	128	128	609	606	529	140	140	
26	..	93	90	90	87	83	140	135	..	..	..	..	..	612	609	532	140	140
Week ago	HOLIDAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	454	..	..	..
Year ago	185	80	86	86	83	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Oldest and Largest Gas Engine Company in Canada



24-12 H.P.

The Drive that Pulls SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

Drives a 24-in Thresher

The Beaver has power to spare in driving a fully-equipped 24-inch thresher with blower, feeder, and all attachments. In addition, the Waukesha Motor has an actual reserve of 50 per cent. surplus power that is always available.

The friction transmission with seven speeds forward or reverse makes the Beaver as easy to operate as your car, and thus saves valuable time in setting and lining up.

SEE THE BEAVER AT THE LEADING WESTERN FAIRS

or

Write Dept. "D" for information

Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

Brantford Portage la Prairie Regina Calgary

Buy Apricots Now from the growers

Golden Orange in color, firm flesh, juicy, highly flavored and sweet. Certainly no other fruit takes the place of the apricot in the season's preserves. The only fruit that retains its natural flavor after preserving. There is that "something" about the Okanagan Apricot which makes it a great favorite with Western Consumers. While I have excellent No. 1 Apricots and can supply them at an extremely low price, I suggest that you also order some cases of No. 2s, as they make the best of jam and come cheaper than No. 1s. I advise ordering just as soon as possible. In their respective seasons, I can ship peaches, plums, crab apples, tomatoes, cucumbers, pears and apples—every piece up to standard and at remarkably low prices.

Write for our full Price List

It is always safe to order your complete fruit needs from us at the beginning of the season. While prices may advance later we will book your order now at list prices.

Co-operative Orchard Co.

Selling Direct to You

Box 326 SUMMERTIME, B.C. C. W. Lees, Mgr.

OATS and BARLEY for Sale

We have a reasonable quantity of all grades of Oats and Barley, in store, Government Elevator, at MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON and CALGARY, and are prepared to quote prices in car lots for prompt shipment, subject to Government weight and grade.

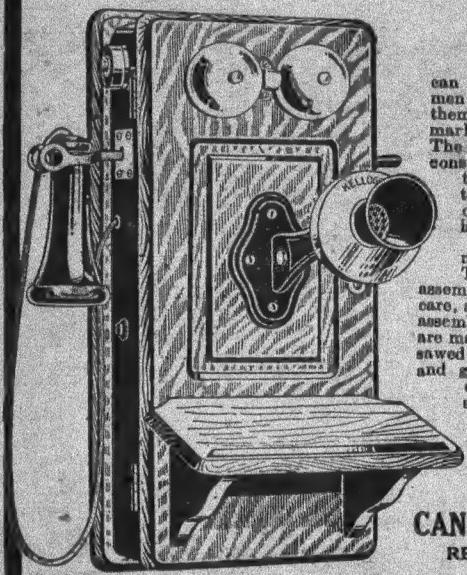
When asking for quotations, mention grade required. We will be glad to answer any enquiry.

The N. Bawlf Grain Company Limited CALGARY ALBERTA

Final Telephone Efficiency

That is the kind that you get from a Kellogg phone. They operate on all lines, with any kind of equipment. Bell rings clearly, even with 40 telephones on one line.

COMPACT—Occupying minimum wall space. **DURABLE**—least maintenance cost. **EFFICIENT**—Always on the job—day or night in case of sickness, trouble or any of the many accidents that might happen in your household.



KELLOGG TELEPHONES

can be depended on as they are made by men who have worked over 21 years to make them the most effective instrument on the market.

The best engineering talent obtainable has constantly striven to make them possess the greatest talking efficiency. Today the Kellogg telephone is the most capable produced—its record in service is the surest indication of this claim.

Kellogg telephones will lower your maintenance to almost nothing.

The Kellogg phone is "built"—not just assembled. Each part is made with the utmost care, and of the best material and the whole is assembled by experts. Cabinets, for instance, are made in our own factory of heavy quarter-sawn oak, shaped, dovetailed, assembled and glued to last—and they do thousands of Kellogg phones 15 and 20 years in service today.

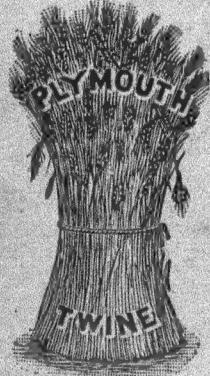
You are insured against trouble when your equipment is Kellogg. We furnish everything to connect two people in telephone conversation. Booklets and prices furnished on request. Write us today.

CANADA WEST ELECTRIC Ltd.
REGINA, SASK. CANADA

BLUE RIBBON TEA

By an overwhelming majority the people of Western Canada have decided that Blue Ribbon "Mountain Grown" Tea is the best. Ask for it.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

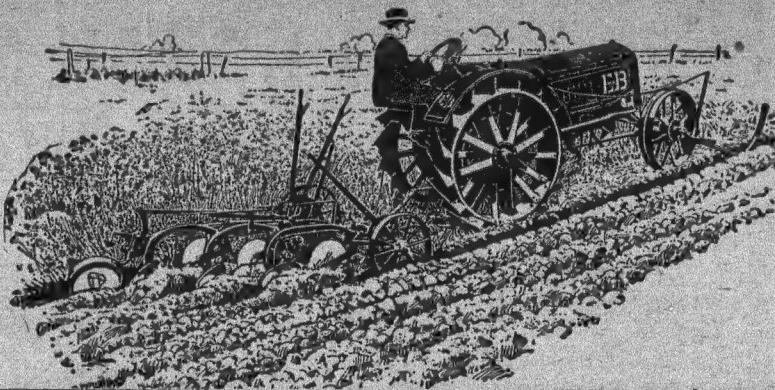


THIS trade-mark on the tag is your assurance that you have received the genuine Plymouth Twine—the kind that's always good.

We solicit enquiries from Farmers' Clubs for prices in car-lot quantities.

W. G. McMAHON

WINNIPEG, MAN.



Canadians Praise 25% Surplus Power

Hills and hard places prove E-B claims and explain Canadian enthusiasm over the

E-B 12-20, S.A.E. Rating, Model AA

12-20 Society of Automotive Engineers' Rating means 25% surplus power, 15 horsepower on the drawbar, 25 on the belt. Pulls 3 14-inch bottoms in ordinary soils.

Standard E-B construction throughout—4-wheel, 4-cylinder, all wheels out of furrow, kerosene fuel, strong and sturdy construction with the finest accessories.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc.
REGINA, SASK.

E-B gives surplus value throughout. Hyatt Roller Bearings, Bantam Ball Thrust Bearing, Producer Type Carburetor, Bennett Air Cleaner, K-W High-Tension Magnets with Impulse Starter, High-Grade Radiator, etc.

Have your dealer show you the E-B 12-20 Model A.A. and make him prove every claim, right there.

Tudhope, Anderson & Co.
Winnipeg, Man.,
Calgary, Alta.



Happy Farmer Tractor

Model "F"

\$1150

f.o.b. Factory

NOW SOLD AT

American
Factory Price

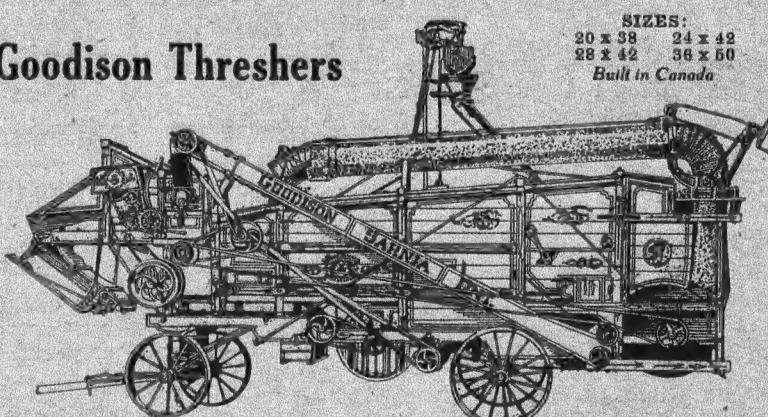
Model "G"

\$1250

f.o.b. Factory

Goodison Threshers

SIZES:
20 x 38 24 x 42
28 x 42 36 x 60
Built in Canada



In simple construction, ease of operation, and ever-ready ability to serve you most economically the Goodison Thresher is the recognized leader. Each size is a completely-equipped thresher in every way.

The GOODISON is a full-sized thresher—not a fanning mill. Double racks and balanced motion.

The GOODISON rack is 12 feet long without the grates.

All adjustments can be made from the outside; hard oilers, too, are filled from the outside. No vibration or excessive shake when the GOODISON is being operated because it is properly balanced.

Gasoline Engine & Tractor Co.
Winnipeg
Limited

HORSES

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg.

SWINE

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, BOARS AND SOWS. all ages, from bronze medal and 1st prize sows, by diploma boar; also 1st prize boar, Calgary; best son of Ames Rival, champion of States. No better blood in Western Canada. Satisfaction guaranteed. James M. Ewens, Minnedosa, C.P.; Bethany, Man., C.N.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask.

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY YOUNG PIGS, farrowed middle of June, \$12 at seven weeks; male and female, April farrow, \$16 each. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex, \$20 and \$25 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SELECTED WEANLINGS, \$20 each. Sire, second prize, Toronto, Special easy feeding strain. Robert Young Millet, Alta.

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRES, MAY LITTER. Excellent stuff, from prize-winning stock, \$15 to \$20 each with pedigree. J. H. Elsey, Adams, Sask.

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, TEN weeks old, \$15 each. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, select stock; May litters, \$20 each, at 10 weeks. P. Wright & Sons, Myrtle, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, March litter, \$25 each. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man.

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, 8 WEEKS old, both sexes, \$15 each; crates, \$1.00 extra. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS AND CHES- ter White pigs, 14 weeks old; lengthy fellows; \$25 each. J. Ferrie, Sperling, Man.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED- er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes.

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Naninka, Man.

CAR LOAD CATTLE, YEARLINGS, 2 YEAR-OLD heifers, cows, calves at foot; also 3 geldings; 3 mares, foals at foot, weight 1200-1300. R. Moore, Amisk, Alta.

DOGS

WILL HAVE FOR SALE TWO LITTERS REGIS- tered Russian pups, all males, \$25 each, females, \$15; white and orange or white and fawn. Parents both good killers, very fast. Order early as I generally have not enough to go around. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask.

EIGHT COYOTE HOUND PUPS, THREE months, half greyhound, half stag, \$25 pair; Staghound bitch and one Irish Wolfhound male, 2 years, guaranteed killers, \$100 pair. Knowles Bros., Heart Lake, Alberta.

COLLIE PUPPIES, TWO MONTHS OLD, BORN heelers, well bred; good for either horses or cattle, \$6.00 each. Edward Lloyd, Killarney, Man.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPS, FIVE DOL- lars each, from fast and good killers. Richard Wilson, Tugaskie, Sask.

SELLING—3-4 RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPPS, swift pair, \$25. Brown & Brown, Cummings Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound pups, from \$15 to \$25 each. F. H. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta.

FIVE REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPS, MALES \$15, females, \$10. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPPIES. C. W. Murray, Rokey, Sask.

RABBITS

FOR SALE—YOUNG BLACK SIBERIAN HARES. The largest and only valuable fur-bearing rabbit; meat delicious, fur beautiful, pelt tough. More profitable than other fur-bearers or poultry. Very hardy and prolific breeders. Special price, \$6.00 pair. Win. Schell, Tisdale, Sask.

HARES—BLACK SIBERIAN PEDIGREED, \$5.00 pair; Belgian, \$3.00 pair. J. E. Griffin, Dunnville, Ont.

LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS—SAFE, OUR HEAVYWEIGHT Leghorns continue showing profits. Prairie Winters, \$20 per 100. Rock, Reds, \$25 per 100. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C.

20-6

SUNDAY BREEDS

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00. 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00. incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

6ft

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Seven Cents Per Word--Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type of display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 4 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, 13 months old, weighing 1,000 lbs; sire Togo; dam, Lady Bird. Apply R. Harding, Carroll, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—11 GOOD GRADE AND REGIS- tered Holstein cattle. Apply Reg. Cornell, Brenton, Alta.

D. B. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CAN supply anything you wish in dairy stock. Prices moderate.

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, two years old. Will McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO QUALITY PURE-BRED Hereford bulls, 5 and 6 yrs, price \$180 each. Invermay Grain Growers, Invermay, Sask.

SELLING—OUR ENTIRE HERD OF ABERDEEN Angus, consisting of 27 females and 12 bulls. R. Curran & Sons, Dominion City, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALF, ONE THAT will please you, big enough for small herd; \$150. A. C. Anderson, Dubuque, Sask.

SHEEP

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE, \$2.25 bushel, bags extra. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN FALL SEED RYE, \$2.40 bushel, bags included. W. R. Heiserman, Sturts, Sask.

SELLING—FALL RYE, GROWN 1918, TWO dollars bushel, bags extra. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask.

31-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arae and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FARM LANDS

240 ACRE RECORD CROP MICHIGAN FARM, \$7,700. 120 acres smooth loam tillage, clay subsoil, has grown 100 bushel corn per acre, 40 bushel wheat; 60 cow wire-fenced pasture, 15 acres wood, timber, fruit; near RR town. 12-room house, 120-foot cow barn, horse barn, corn cribs, granary, etc. To settle affairs, quick buyer gets all, \$7,700, easy terms. Details page 83, Catalog Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

CARROT RIVER DISTRICT, THREE MILES on main road north of Tisdale, 920 acres best black loam, about 700 acres for crop next spring, nearly all new land, all fenced. Good water and buildings. \$15,000 cash can handle; balance to suit purchaser. Willie Senay, Tisdale, Sask.

OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, fruit, dairy and mixed farm lands in any size tracts from ten acres upwards. Prices very low, easy terms. Most productive, as well as mildest and most healthful valley in Canada. For particulars write W. Curtis, Hitehner, Gadsby, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO- date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan, dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Clowr-dale.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARM, SOUTH half-section nine, Township four, Range 18, four and one-half miles from Ninga, Man. Price, \$30 per acre, easy terms. For further particulars apply W. P. Service, Ninga, Man.

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION GOOD LAND 10 miles from town. Will accept small cash payment, balance in horses of large breed. J. McIntyre, Glidden, Sask.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr.

FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER-SECTION, \$1,600. fenced, two wires; stable, good water; 53 acres fallow. Apply, T. Harding, Spy Hill, Sask.

CATTLE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR half-section best farm land, five miles from Enchant, Alta., or six miles from Travers, Alta. Excellent opportunity. Full particulars. Address, Drawer N, Lacombe, Alta.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JOB ON UP-TO- date farm about July 25. Thoroughly experienced in driving horses and operating farm machinery. Will hire by day, month or remainder of season. State wages. Frank Callaghan, Maidstone, Sask.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6.

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASK. Blood

An Ounce of Testimony is Worth a Pound of "Guff"

One Among Hundreds.

Mr. Howell, of Yorkton, Sask., is one of the hundreds of Guide readers who not only believes in Guide advertising but has proved that it pays. Here's his experience and testimony. Fourteen ads. were run altogether, costing \$11.13

SHEEP

SELLING—60 RANGE EWES BRED. ALSO 60 ewe lambs. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

SELLING—60 RANGE EWES BRED. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

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This is what he says about his results:

Please discontinue my ads., both for sheep and Holsteins. I sold the sheep to the first man who came to see them. Have also sold all the Holsteins I can spare at present. The Guide is a sure aid to sales. If there is a credit balance kindly reserve for future need as I shall be offering 300 yearling ewes after shearing.

There are Three Good Reasons

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada; secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising; thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Mr. Howell We Can Do It For You.

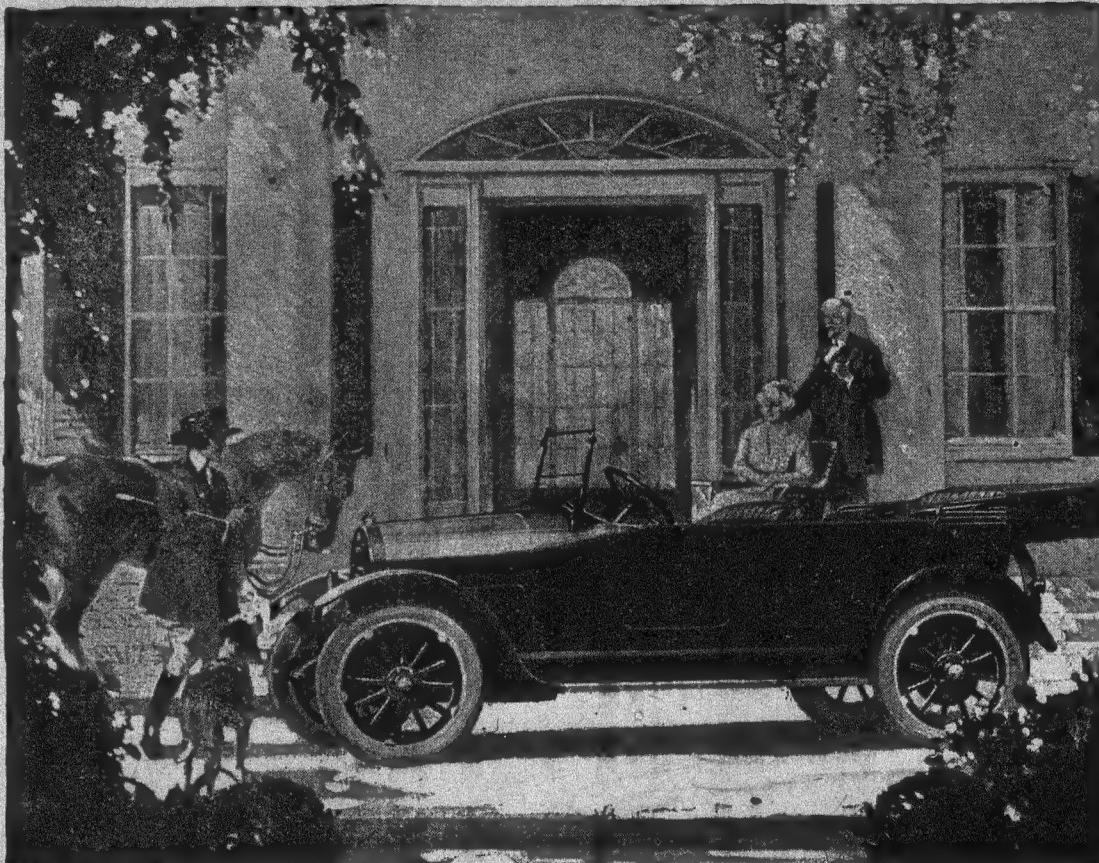
The rate is economical—Seven Cents a Word—payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Overland

TRADE MARK



"Makes Friends of Its Owners"

The accumulated experience of thousands of Overland owners is the most important factor that enters into the construction of the Overland Model 90. This car will meet your ideals of motor car *appearance* as well as your ideals of *efficient* and *dependable service*. It couples *luxurious riding comfort* with power and reliability on steep hills and rough roads. Its *low price* is made possible by our facilities for volume production which public appreciation of Overland cars has built up.

WILLYS-OVERLAND LIMITED
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina

Model 90 Touring, \$1380; Model 88-½ Touring, \$1195; Model 88-½ Touring, \$1255; Willys Six, \$8495; f. o. b. West Toronto